REGISTERED No. L—1876.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,480.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do | „ 2 8 |
| Forth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 6th May. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

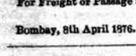
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 28th April, and on MONDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,700 Tons, 600 H. P., Commander H. Storey, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

| April. | | | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 15 | Leaves Tuticorin | 23 |
| „ Ratnagherry | 16 | „ Colombo | 24 |
| „ Vingoria | 16 | „ Negapatam | 25 |
| „ Goa | 16 | „ Pondicherry | 26 |
| „ Carwar | 17 | „ Madras | 30 |
| „ Mangalore | 18 | „ Mumulipatam | May 1 |
| „ Cannanore | 19 | „ Vizagapatam | 3 |
| „ Tellicherry | 19 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 |
| „ Calicut | 20 | „ Gopalpore | 4 |
| „ Beypore | 20 | „ False Point | 5 |
| „ Cochin | 21 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 7 |
| „ Alleppey | 21 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line in chance or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

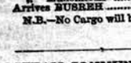
The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

| April. | | | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 14 | Leaves BUSREE | 3 |
| „ Kurrachee | 18 | „ Mahomerah | 3 |
| „ Gwader | 20 | „ Fao | 3 |
| „ Jask | 22 | „ Bushire | 6 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 23 | „ Baharein | 10 |
| „ Linga | 25 | „ Linga | 12 |
| „ Bushire | 27 | „ Bunder Abbas | 12 |
| „ Fao | 29 | „ Muscat | 19 |
| „ Mahomerah | 30 | „ Kurrachee | 19 |
| Arrives BUSREE | 30 | Arrives BOMBAY | 22 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | ..... | £15 | ..... | £4 | |
| Port Said | 38 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 8 | Without food. |
| Messina | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | ..... | 35 | ..... | 16-10 | |

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rampart Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 2nd MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either in or from England in 27 days.

Each Steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | April. 1876. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | G. F. Cates | 3033 | 500 | 17th | Suez, &c. |
| MALWA | F. S. Tomlin | 2933 | 450 | 24th | Southampton. |
| | | | | May. | |
| SAMBRH | A. Symons | 2422 | 400 | 1st | Suez, &c. |
| DEVAN | J. D. Gaby | 3429 | 550 | 9th | Southampton. |
| KASHGAR | E. J. Baker | 2621 | 450 | 15th | Su z, &c. |
| BOKHARA | W. D. Anderson | 2932 | 450 | 22nd | Southamptou. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

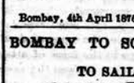
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gilson (3,733 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th April 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.



THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

| | Tons | H.P. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRINACRIA | 2107 | 424 | 18th Mar. | 25th Mar. | 17th May. |
| Also— | | | | | |
| EUROPA | 2977 | 424 | will sail from Bombay on or about | | 10th June. |
| INDIA | 2289 | 500 | do. do. | do. | 10th July. |
| MACEDONIA | 2273 | 488 | do. do. | do. | 10th August |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

| | Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. | Suez. |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS | Rs. 500 | Rs. 320 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE fine S.S. GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons, Capt. Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First Class accommodation, with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers, carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

The Rate of passage is—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL—£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KIN, ING & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

*(To leave end of April.)*

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

## NOTICES.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay Agents.

MR. P. A. LOPES,

*PIANIST, TUNER, &c.*,

AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS.

"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & Co., BYCULLA.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,

PER S.S. LOMBARDY,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S

SPECIAL AGENT AT

M A N I L L A,

Rs. 65 per 1,000.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

STAR COMPANY:

The performance will commence with the [illegible] Petite Comedy,

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING

To conclude with J. Byron's Burlesque, entitled :

WILLIAM TELL

WITH A VENGEANCE

OR

THE PET, THE PATRIOT, AND THE [illegible]

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class [illegible] Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from [illegible]rcle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETING.

To T. BLANEY, Esquire,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned request you to call an early MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY for the purpose of memorialising Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to veto the Bill recently passed by the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India intituled, "An Act to limit the Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land Revenue."

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Jejeebhoy | Dadabhai Naoroji |
| R. E. Bickerdike | P. F. Gill |
| Morarjee Goculdass | Reginald Branson |
| Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit | B. M. Wagle |
| Framjee Nusserwanjee | Pherozshah M. Mehta |
| Bomjee Framjee | Munguldas Nathoobhoy |
| Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy | Mahomed Ali Rogay |
| J. M. Maclean | W. Webb |
| Nowrojee Furdoonjee | Byramjee Jeejeebhoy |
| Lakhmidas Khimjee | Becherdass Ambaidass |
| Jairambhoy Peerbhoy | Donald Graham |
| Vundrawun Purshotumdas | S. Shapoorjee |
| Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee | Vurjeevundass Madowdass |
| C. F. Khory | Keseowjee Naik |
| Manchersha Hormusjee Cama | John K. Bythell |
| Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee | Muncherjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee |
| Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy | Monujee Cursetjee Dady |
| Ardaseer B. Kapadia | Shantaram Narayen |
| Roghunath Narayen Khote | Hassumbhoy Visram |
| K. R. Cama | Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama |
| Javerilal Umiashankar Yajrik | Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata |
| Kalkhsaro N. Kabraji | Joomabhoy Lalljee |
| Shamrao Vithu | Cursetjee Furdoonjee |
| Khatau Makunjee | Nursey Keseowjee |
| Kashinath Trimbuck Telang | Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama |
| Gangadass Rancheodass | Dayal Rattonsey |
| Rahimtulla M. Sayani | Chas ea Willmott |
| Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina | Chas H.B. Forbes |
| Atmaram Pandurung | Tyrrell Leith |
| Hurrychund Sudaseejee | G. S. Lynch |
| Nana Moroba | H. W. Payne |
| H. J. Dady Shet | Frank Chalk |
| Hajee Ismael Hajee Hubib | Allan F. Turner |
| Vishwanath N. Mandlik | Grattan Geary |
| Ardaseer Framjee Moos | W. Martin Wood |
| Maneckjee Burjorjee | John Dixon |

In accordance with the above requisition I hereby give notice that a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the PRINCE OF WALES INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 11th April 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee—Rs. 6.

*The Trade supplied at discount.*

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Neuralgia and Nervous Headache. | Rheumatism. |
| Loss of Voice | Asthma, &c. | Local Paralysis. |
| Pulmonary Affections. | Sciatica. |
| Lumbago. | Gout. |
| Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c. | Bilious and Liver Complaints. |
| Indigestion. | Kidney Complaints. |
| Nervous Deafness. | Nervous Debility. |

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch | Rs. | 1 8 to Rs. | 6 8 |
| Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch | „ | 2 8 to „ | 3 4 |
| Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases | „ | | 5 0 |
| Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch | „ | 8 0 to „ | 10 0 |

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame | Rs. | 8 0 |
| Porcelain do. do. | „ | 20 0 |

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern | Rs. | 20 0 |
| Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size | „ | 20 0 |
| Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern | „ | 34 0 |
| Minimum on Oak or Boxwood | Rs. 4 and „ | 6 0 |
| Maximum do. do. | „ 7 and „ | 9 0 |

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a ROOMY BROUGHAM; must be in good order. Apply to "T. W. P.," *Gazette* Office.

HOT-CROSS BUNS!—Orders are being registered by J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Grant Road, and Crawford Market.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE CLARENDON at Matheran
Gets all the fresh sea breeze,
Commands a view the most sublime,
Which e'en the Gods would please.

## NOTICES.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to perform engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT :—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. | 90 to 140 |
| „ „ „ „ keyless | 185 |
| „ „ „ „ enamelled and jewelled | 200 |

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of

Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains,

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

# TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

*PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

# THE LONDON WILL OPEN.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDRABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

| SHERRIES. | Quarts Per Doz. | Pints Per Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; d[illegible] | 18 0 | ... |
| VINO DE PASTO, Light Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry | 23 0 | ... |
| AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate | 31 0 | ... |
| MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry | 33 0 | ... |
| AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior | 37 0 | ... |
| MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of d[illegible] wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs | 35 0 | ... |
| PORTS. | | |
| OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule | 20 0 | ... |
| VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended | 22 0 | ... |
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids | 24 0 | ... |
| EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal | 34 0 | ... |
| CHAMPAGNES. | | |
| OLD OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry | 44 0 | 24 0 |
| Do. Vintage 1868 | 0 0 | 24 0 |
| AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| Do do in Magnums | 70 0 | ... |
| Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids | 15 0 | ... |
| FREMINET NY FILS (Fleur de Bouzy) | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| GEISLER'S (India special) | 47 0 | 25 0 |
| JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label) | 47 0 | 25 0 |
| BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup) | ... | 18 0 |
| Do do Magnums | 50 0 | ... |
| BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE. | | |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own) | 11 0 | 6 8 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE (our own) | 15 0 | 8 8 |
| CHATEAU LEOVILLE „ | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| PAUILLAC „ | 16 0 | 9 0 |
| ST. ESTEPHE „ | 15 0 | 8 8 |
| MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand) | 19 0 | 10 8 |
| SAUTERNE „ | 16 0 | 9 0 |
| CHATEUX D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne | 22 0 | ... |
| CHATEAU TALENCE „ | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux) | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand) | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| CHABLIS (Poilsch Frere's) | 16 0 | ... |
| CHABLIS (our own) | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| BURGUNDIES. | | |
| POMARD (our own brand) | 19 0 | 10 0 |
| CHAMBERTIN „ | 20 0 | 10 8 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE. | | |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunesberger | 23 0 | 16 8 |
| Do do Josephshoffer | 33 0 | 18 0 |
| Do do Zeltinger | 36 0 | 20 0 |
| Do do Scharzhofberger | 39 0 | 21 0 |
| CREMANT BLANC | 30 0 | 16 8 |
| STILL MOSELLE. | | |
| Z LTINGER | 24 0 | ... |
| SCHARZBERG | 30 0 | ... |

| STOCKS. | Quarts. Per Doz. | Pints. Per Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| RHENISH | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| BODENTHAL | 20 0 | 11 0 |
| NIERSTEIN | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| DEIDESHEIM, No. 1 | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| RUDESHEIMER | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| CRUNHAUSEN | 28 0 | ... |
| HOCHHEIMER | 28 0 | ... |
| JOHANNISBERGER | 38 0 | 20 0 |
| GEISENHEIM | 24 0 | ... |
| DEIDESHEIM, No. 2 | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth) | 30 0 | ... |
| SCHARLACHBERG | 32 0 | ... |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | 38 0 | 20 0 |
| SCHLOSSBERG | 30 0 | ... |
| STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL | 23 0 | ... |
| SPARKLING HOCK. | | |
| SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| „ RUDESHEIMER | 33 0 | 18 8 |
| „ RAUENTHALER | 36 0 | 20 8 |
| „ JOHANNISBERGER | 39 0 | 21 8 |
| MADEIRA. | | |
| FINE OLD E. J. Reserve | 32 0 | ... |
| MARSALA. | | |
| VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession | 18 0 | ... |
| BRANDIES. | | |
| FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended | 27 0 | ... |
| OUR OWN, * Star | 23 0 | ... |
| Do do ** Stars | 25 0 | ... |
| Do do *** Stars | 17 0 | ... |
| HENNESSY'S * one Star | 25 8 | ... |
| Do. ** two Stars | 29 8 | ... |
| Do. *** three Stars | 31 8 | ... |
| MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star | 25 8 | ... |
| Do * one Star Pale | 13 0 | ... |
| Do * one Star Flask | 13 8 | ... |
| Do ** two Stars | 27 0 | ... |
| Do *** three „ | 20 0 | ... |
| L. ROY LUD'S * Star | 23 0 | ... |
| Do ** Stars | 25 0 | ... |
| Do *** Stars | 17 0 | ... |
| Do V.O.S. recommended | 15 0 | ... |
| EXSHAWS' No. 1 | 25 0 | ... |
| Do No. 2 | 20 8 | ... |
| DENNIS MOUNIE'S | 25 0 | ... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| OLD TOM, Swaine Board & Co.'s | 17 0 | 9 0 |
| HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large 1 Flasks | 25 0 | 15 8 |
| VERMOUTH, Nolly Prat's | 14 8 | 8 0 |
| WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands) | 20 0 | ... |
| RUM, Jamaica | 20 0 | ... |
| ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils) | 30 0 | ... |
| CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle | 7 0 | 3 12 |
| CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle | 5 0 | 2 12 |
| ANGOSTURA BITTERS | ... | 30 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS | 20 0 | 8 8 |
| GINGER WINE, best | 40 0 | 22 0 |
| CURACOA, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest | 40 0 | ... |
| MARACHINO di ZARA do do do. | 40 0 | ... |
| CHERRY BRANDY | 18 0 | 9 0 |
| HAVANNAH CHEEROOTS Semi-Amis per box 100 | 7 0 | ... |
| ALE AND STOUT. | | |
| BASS' BEER, Bottled by our London Firm, recommended | 6 0 | ... |
| Do do H. Stone | 6 0 | 4 0 |
| GUINNESS' X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles | 6 0 | ... |

# HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.

In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
In Silver Case, Rs. 80 to 175.

Gent's.
THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,
in Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face Case.

Gold .....Rs. 200.
Silver.....Rs. 90.

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.

Engraved Hunter .....Rs. 285.
„ Half-hunter ....

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 11TH APRIL 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed very dull, the sales only reaching 7,000 bales, and spot quotations showed a decline of 1/16d. all round with the exception only of Fair Omrawuttee which was still quoted at 4 11/16d. per lb. For arrivals, the public telegrams gave no information; but from private sources we learn that the demand was slow at a general decline of 1-16d. per lb. This morning's market opened very dull, probable sales 6,000, actual imports 13,000 bales.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams still quoted Mid.Uplands on the spot at 13¾ cents., and May shipments has declined to the same level, a drop of ¼ cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two days' Receipts ... | 11,000 | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| Three days' do. ... | 17,000 | 15,000 | 14,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. ... | 3,831,000 | 3,238,000 | 3,482,000 |

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull. The London General Produce Markets are unaltered.

A further payment of £72,000 has gone into the Bank of England, and the rate of discount in the open market is said to be ½ per cent. under the Bank minimum.

French Rentes 105¼.

There is a holiday in Calcutta to-day, and as usual after the departure of the mail there has been very little doing here.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown what may be termed the usual Tuesday's firmness. The Banks have not advanced their drawing rates, but for buying they hold out for an advance of 1-16d. per rupee. The transactions have been very small, sellers having, as a rule, withdrawn their bills at current rates, and looking to the quietness in Cotton, there is not likely to be much offering unless at lower figures. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand. ... | 1s. 8¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Ditto, 6 months' sight | 1s 9⅛ | ,, |
| Credits, 6 months' sight | 1s 9 1-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 6 months' sight. | 1s 9 1-16d. | ,, |

On Calcutta we quote demand at 99⅞ ; 60 days' sight 98½ to 98¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but unchanged. Fours, Rs. 99 ; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 100 ; Fives and a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been quieter to day, but the only change in values is in Spinning and Weaving Scrip, which in some instances is Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower.

For COTTON the demand to day has not been particularly active, but a reduction of Rs. 2 per candy has induced a moderate amount of buying confined chiefly to half pressed Cotton on the Green. Mowa has been done at Rs. 175 to Rs. 177. Ginned Broach at Rs. 191, Wudwan and Verrumgaum at Rs. 164 per candy. In Omrawuttee descriptions there has been very little done, up country rates being considerably above our level. The receipts here yesterday were 8,226 bales, making 21,672 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are firm and fairly active. A considerable business has been done by ready steamers at £2 2-6 and the Glentruim has been fixed for Liverpool at £2-1-3 for a full cargo without concessions. By sail rates are firm at £3 2-6 by Iron Vessels.

...ING INTELLIGENCE

...STWARD, 1,090 tons, Captain ... for Madras in ballast.

...101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, ...Coast and Carwar, with a general ...seven deck passengers.

...866 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed ...Carwar, with a general cargo ...passengers :—Mr. C. Winchester, ...twenty deck passengers.

...L.S.N. Co.'s s.s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain ... arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast ... with a general cargo and the following ... Dr. and Mrs. Sperschelder and six chil... and Mrs. Morse, Col. Baldwin, Col. and ... Mr. Pitamber, and one hundred and ... passengers.

ARRIVAL.

| Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|
| Goa (s) ..... | Street ..... | Calcutta. March 17. |

DEPARTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Patna ..... | Captain ..... | Point. |
| Sahibi ..... | Coast and Carwar. | |
| DeCosta ..... | Coast and Carwar. | |

...Southward, Bandits, to Madras, obtained her ... yesterday.

The following Manifests were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cummins, to P Gulf via Kurachee.
Steamer Atna, Strong and Calcutta.
Steamer Glentruim, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mercia, to Marseilles.
Ship Khersonese, to Liverpool.

## MADRAS.

April. ARRIVAL.

8 Goa (s) ..... Bombay and S. Ports.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th April 1876.

*Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·770 |
| Temperature of the Air..... | 82·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 73·3 |
| Dew Point ..... | 69·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·660 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ..... | 87·0 |
| Minimum do. do ..... | 76·5 |
| General Direction of wind..NW, NNE, E, WNW, W, WNW, W . | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... | 269 |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arch Druid s—4 hhds claret, The Bombay Club.
Cordie s—10 rolls lead sheets, Damodar Prasjee.
Macedonia s—5 hhds portwine, Pestonjee Nowrojee.
Zeal s—1,345 bundles hoop iron Ramchunder Mahadew and Co ; 7 cases hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 10 cases bail thread, Scott, Latimer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—8 cases cochineal and 1 case acid, Nagerdass Motichund ; 12 casks brass wire and 2 casks copper wire, Eabhoy Tyabally ; 200 kegs Russian steel Laljee Somersey.
Khedive s—300 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Push-war s—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bokhara s—5 cases claret, and 28 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Macedonia s—10 drums sperm oil and 8 casks white zinc paint, M M Mody and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Zambesi s—20 cases beads, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—480 cwts rapeseed and 675 cwts linseed, Becher Sons Ambaldas ; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Twilight—3,031 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Turkish Empire—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Prince Fredrick—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, Lyon and Co.
Centurion—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Northbrook—300 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 20 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gunny.
Guy Mannering s—75 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee ; 58 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 175 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 109 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, N nees Currimjee ; 37 bales cotton, Ismail Abdool Rehman ; 30 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee ; 126 bales cotton, Bhimrow Bhavajee ; 52 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj ; 200 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondersee ; 30 bales wool, S Smallman and Co.
Aldergrove,—46 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee.
Persia—1 0 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee.
Cordie s—2,259 bars wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Juan s—152 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha & Co ; 6 bales hemp, Vulubdass Vundrawandass ; 37 bales wool, Soondersee Raghowjee ; 80 bales wool, Hansraz Motilall ; 40 bales wool, Mowjee Hirpall ; 240 bales hemp and 40 bales wool, Jetha Peruthumjee ; 200 bales hemp, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 156 bs ea cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 38 bales wool, Dunmder Peersee ; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon Co ; 500 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee.
Egbert s—150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi—245¼ cwts coir yarn, Modowjee Hemraj ; 15 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia ; 8 cases cardamoms, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail ; 436 bags copper ores, Grindlay, Br om and Co.
Blenheim,—362 cwts coir yarn, Curumsey Khetsey ; 29 cases dry ginger, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven,—100 bales cotton, H Hasan & Co.
Celtchar s—29 bales cotton, Ismail Abdool Rehman & Co.
Zambesi—268 bags coffee, James Mackintosh & Co ; 159 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1 0 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam s.—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co ; 660 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s.—200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co ; bales cotton Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merida s—2 800 bags teel s ed, 2,000 bags wheat, 2,500 bags linseed and 5,000 bags rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 676 bags teel ed, Pestonje Hormusjee ; 500 bags teelseed and 1,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 272 bags groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Romulus s—6,000 bags linseed, Wall ce & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Assam s—16 cwts pepper and 5 cwts turmeric, A M R Banasuse ; 50 cases dry ginger, Syed Mome...

FOR BUSHIRE.

Arabella—2,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arch Druid s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—9 cases silkthrums, Cassoo Canjee ; 45 packages, sumadast ne and 2 cases cambay stones, Futtabhoy Amjibhoy ; 65 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 15 cases shellac, 25 packs shellacs and 1 bale cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 194 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Macgillybhoy Dossa ; 46 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Hajee Esse ; 57 cases sharkfins, Dadeebhoy Dossa ; 100 bales twist, E D asoon ; 8 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Bejun Jeejeebhoy ; 48 cwts horsehair, Mowjee Tricomjee ; 10 cases shellac, Hajeebhoy Cassoo ; 2 cases peacock feathers and 2 cases sharkfins, Hassan Dawjee.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 10.

Miles, Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Ross, Capt. Bombay 2nd Queen's, from leave, to Deolalee.
Hogg, Maj. Bombay Dep Qr Mr Genl, to rejoin, to Poona.
Miles, Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, from leave, to Poona.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Talbots Wheeler reported his return from furlough on the 23rd ultimo.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of leave as below :—

Mr H Beveridge, Covenanted Civil Service, Mag and Collr, Bengal, 4 months—furlough.

Mr P del. H Johnstone, Covenanted Civil Service, Asst Comr, Punjab, 6 months—medical certificate.

Mr J A Bourdillon, C S, assumed charge of the duties of Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr Morris Chapman, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, in the Marine Survey Dept, is granted furlough to England for one year, under Sec. 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st proximo or any other date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F B Clerk, Asst Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 26th Nov. 1875.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Chevalier Jean Gallian as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C T Meill as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

The services of Capt R H Grant, RA, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 15th April 1876.

Capt H M B Birr, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, and Political Asst, Goona, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

Lt C R Cooke, posted at Bhamo, is confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent of the 3rd class, with effect from the 28th Jan 1876.

Capt (Bt Maj) C E Bates, Bl S C, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, with effect from date of receiving charge, during the absence, on furlough, of Capt Peart, or until further orders.

Consequent on the transfer of Capt Shaw, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd class, to Coorg, the following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

Maj H E Mottet, Depy Comr, 4th class, to officiate as Depy Comr, 3rd class, vice Capt Shaw.

M J A W C Lindsay, Asst Comr, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Comr, 4th class, and Town and Cantonment Magt of Bangalore.

Capt J S F Mackenzie, Asst Comr, 3rd class, and Offg Asst Comr 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr 1st class.

A Srinivasiengar, Asst Comr, 4th class, and Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd class.

Mr J Inverarity, BL, Asst Comr, 4th class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 3rd class.

The report of the Notification in this Dept, No 1945 G, dated 23rd Sept 1875, which placed the services of Dr R M Meiklejohn, late in medical charge of the Bagheleund Political Agency, at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, is cancelled.

Dr Meiklejohn was granted privilege leave for two months, viz, from 16th Sept to 15th Nov 1875, both days inclusive.

The services of Dr R M Meiklejohn, late in medical charge of the Bagheleund Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date on which he may receive medical charge of the establishments of the Rajpootana and Scindia Railway at Agra.

Surgn-Maj W Edd wes, late in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is permitted to resign the above appointment, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from this date.

Surgn J cully, of the Bl Medl Estlt, is appointed to the medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Surgn-Maj W Eddowes, resigned.

Capt F H Jackson, Asst Agent to the Govr Genl, Baroda, two months' privilege leave from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lt John Grant, Supt, Dhari Batn, Kattywar, to officiate as Asst Agent to Govr Genl, Baroda, vice Capt Jackson, from date of taking charge.

From the date on which Maj Grant resumed his appointment as First Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Lt F A Fraser, Offg Political Asst, 2nd class, is posted to Rajpootana as Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Donald is appointed to officiate as Depy Acct Genl and Mr D Kishn Singh as Asst Acct Genl, Madras.

Mr F W Peterson, F C S, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

The cancellation of the appointment of Mr L G Hynes to act as Depy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, made under orders of the Govt of India, No 1466, dated 10th March 1876.

Furlough for two years, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, beginning on the 24th April 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr F R Hogg, B C S, lately Offg as Director Genl of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj George Vincent Foobery, V C, of the Bl S C, Wing Officer, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regt of N I, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn-Maj Lindsay Frederic Dickson, M D, of the Medl Dept, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer of the Royal Engrs, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified :—

Capt A Hill, date of arrival at Bombay 24th March 1876.

The services of Capt Hill, of the Royal Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

With reference to G G O No 1167, dated the 22nd Nov 1875, Capt J W Roberts, of the Genl List, Cavalry, Political Asst, 1st class, Asst Agent to the Govr Genl, Rajpootana, is allowed an extension of furlough on private affairs for six months, a portion of which may be spent in India, commencing from the 7th March 1876, to the date of his embarkation, and the remainder in Europe.

H M has been pleased to appoint Lt-Genl Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K C B, as C-in-C of the Forces in the East Indies, in succession to H E Genl the right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, G C B, G C S I.

The services of Surgn J McConaghey, M D, of the Medl Dept, Offg in medical charge, 29th (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Offg Civil Medical Officer at Gonda.

That part of G G O No. 1284 of 1875, appointing Capt V Rivaz to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Adjt of the 5th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is cancelled.

The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Lt-Col R B Dundas, of Infantry, in G G O No. 128 of 1876, is cancelled at his own request.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Dept of the Military Secretariat of the Govt of India, with effect from the 1st April 1876 :—

Lt-Col W M Lee, 2nd Asst Secy and Offg 1st Asst Secy, to be 1st Asst Secy, vice Col Johnson.

Capt A G W Cox, Adjt, of the Bl S C, Adjt, 32nd (Punjab) Regt (Pioneers), and Offg 3rd Asst Secy, to be 2nd Asst Secy, vice Lt Collen.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)—Lt W C Cooke-Collis, Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, during the period that Capt A J Nicholson may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further order.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No 64, dated the 20th March 1876, granting Capt J T Cummins, Mad S C, Adjt, 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, 30 days' leave of absence to Bombay from the 24th March 1876, or date of departure, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Col J W F Stephens, Bengal Cavy, has been permitted by the Secy of State to reside in Australia under the terms of G G O No 797 of 1872.

Col J M Earl, Bl Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State to reside in England under the terms of G G O No 797 of 1872.

The under-mentioned officer is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency :—

Lieut-Col Edward Thompson, of the Bom S C, 1st Asst Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, Offg Agent Govr Genl at Moorshedabad.

In continuation of G G O No 385, dated the 1st April 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Alexander Thomas Armstrong, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Annuity £289-19, from 1st April 1876, to be paid in England.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Genl Sir Charles Reid, K C B, of the Bl S C, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Capt Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, of the General List, Infantry, for two years from date of embarkation, under the above appointment, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from this date.

The under-mention d Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lt Richard John Bellew-Morgan, of the Bl S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade P W Dept, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

The following extract from list No 4, dated the 3rd March 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.—Maj A Copland, S C, Capt C Bowen R E, Surgn-Maj J M Coats, Maj A R Loughnan, S C, Surgn W Center, Col G Swiney, S C, Lt B H Pollard, S C, and Col B Sandy, S C.

Granted extentions of leave.—Capt S Beckett, S C, 6 weeks P A and Maj H H Godwin-Austen, S C, 6 months, M C.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Army Commissariat Department.—Capt R J H Wyllie, of the Bl S C, 3rd Sqn Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary Genl of the 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 20th March 1876, to fill and existing vacancy.

Capt N F Parker, of the Genl List, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary Genl, 1st class, is permitted to visit Bombay on the leave granted to him in G G O No 275 of 1876, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe, instead of the Presidency, as previously notified.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) George Richard Westmacott, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 2nd Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt John Mowbray Trotter, of the Genl List, Infantry, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Allahabad Division, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles Young, of the Genl List, Infantry, Qr Mr, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Capt W C Ramsden, Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Capt C B Norman, who vacates the appointment on promotion to that rank and Lieut C H M Smith, 2nd Wing Subn to be Qr Mr, vice Capt Ramsden.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Mily Dept will be effected during the absence this season of H E and the Council from the Presidency :—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) A B Johnson, Depy Secy, will officiate as Secy to H E the Govr Genl in the Mily Dept at the Presidency.

Lt Col W M Lees, 1st Asst Secy, will officiate as Depy Secy.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Dept of Mily Accts, with effect from the 1st April 1876 :—

Maj D B Young, Mily Acct, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Mily Acct 1st class, 1st grade, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt Col A W Graham, or until further orders.

Col W C Clarke, Mily Acct, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Mily Acct 1st class, 2nd grade, vice Maj Young.

Col E T Fasken, Mily Acct, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Mily Acctt 1st class, 2nd grade, during the absence on leave in India of Col A B Osborn, or until further orders.

Col G E Ashburner, Mily Acct, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Col Clarke.

Lt Col J Martin, Mily Acct, 3rd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Colonel Fasken.

Capt C A E S Carter, Mily Acct, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class, 1st grade during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col C L Brown, or until further orders.

Capt H H P Cowper, Mily Acct, 3rd class, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class, 2nd grade, vice Col Ashburner.

Capt C J Durand, Mily Acct, 3rd class, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class, 2nd grade, vice Lt Col Martin.

Maj W B Hunt, Mily Acct, 3rd class, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class, 2nd grade, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt H G Pritchard, or until further orders.

Maj E G Saunders, Mily Acct, 3rd class, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class 2nd grade, vice Capt Carter.

Capt C F Thomas, Asst Mily Acct, to officiate as Mily Acct, 3rd class, vice Capt Cowper.

Lt E J G Lewis, Asst Mily Acct, to officiate as Mily Acct, 3rd class, vice Capt Durand.

Capt M A Rowland-Smith, Asst Mily Acct, to officiate as Mily Acct, 3rd class, vice Maj Hunt.

Lt G W Bawyer, Asst Mily Acct, to officiate as Mily Acct, 3rd class, vice Maj Saunders.

With reference to the above—

Maj D B Young will officiate as Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing accounts, Bombay, vice Lt-Col Graham.

Maj M C Perreau will officiate as Presidency Pay Master, Bombay, vice Maj Young.

Maj H A Browne will officiate as Pay Master, N-W Provinces Circle, vice Maj Perreau.

Col H A Cockburn will officiate as 1st Examiner, Pay Dept, Bengal, vice Col A E Debude.

Capt C F Thomas will officiate as Pay Master, Presidency Circle, vice Col Cockburn.

The G G O No 86, dated the 18th Jan 1876, granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Lt Col (Bt Col) F H Hanmer, of the Bl S C (since deceased), is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) J A Tytler, C B, V C, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 4th Goorkha (Rifle) Regt, date of arrival Bombay, 29th March 1876.

Lt Col G Cunliffe, of the Bl S C, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 27th March 1876.

Surgn-Maj T F Wright, of the Medl Dept, date of arrival at Fort William, 2nd April 1876.

Lt E H Wilson, of the Bl S C, Qr-mr, 36th (The Bareilly) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 27th March 1876.

The undermentioned Officer, under the S C, having completed five years' service as Substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Col Walter Theodor Chitty, Pom S C, 1st April 1876.

Lt-Col Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bom S C, 4th April 1876.

The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lt Hugh De la Motte Hervey, 6th April 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col John James Hood Gordon, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 29th (Punjab) Regt of N I, for one year, one month and ten days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Hippesley Camille Marsh, of the Bl S C, 2nd Sqdn Officer, 18th Bengal Cavy, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Bgdr Genl H T Macpherson, C B, V C, of the Bl S C, temporarily employed on the Bgde Staff, to be brought permanently on the establishment, in succession to Bgdr Genl T F Wilson, C B, (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), whose tour of service will expire on the 14th April 1876.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Richard Octavius Vyvyan, of the General List, Infantry, Grms 40th (The Shabjehannore) Regt of N I,—for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Infantry.—Lt W G C Johnstone, Wing Subn, 2nd Infantry, and Offg Adjt, 6th Infantry, to be Adjt, vice Capt R J McGhee, placed on the half pay list.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R P Gordon, Accit, 2nd grade, temporarily attached to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W D, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

Lt Col (Bt Col) F P Layard, S C, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, now on furlough, having succeeded to the Col's allowance from 11th March 1876, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from that date.

Mr A Johnstone is appointed to the P W D as Supvsr, 2nd grade, and posted to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The leave to Europe for one year on medical certificate granted by the Bombay Govt to Mr W W Cousin, Surveyor, 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways with effect from 20th March 1876, is confirmed.

Mr W Fernie, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W D.

Mr F Moore, Examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, P W A, reverts to the rank of Depy Examiner, with effect from 17th Jan 1876.

Maj W Chrestie, R E, Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, Mysore, is temporarily promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 14th March 1876, vice Lt-Col W R Johnson, temporarily promoted to Chief Engr.

The under-mentioned Officer and Subordinates are transferred from the Govt of Bombay to the establishments under the Govt of India, with effect from 1st April 1876, and posted to Rajpootana :—

Mr J Gregory, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, with temporary rank of Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Mr T Brady, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Sergt R C Wyatt, and Mr J A Ellis, Accit, 3rd grade.

Mr A C Johnson, Acct, 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

The following transfers, appointments, and postings, are ordered in the Accounts Branch, P W D :—

Mr F F Pensley, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Telegraph Dept, and Offg Asst Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, with temporary rank of Depy Examiner, 3rd grade, on probation.

The under-mentioned Accountants are appointed temporary Asst Examiners 3rd grade, on probation, and are posted to the offices specified :—

Mr E A Denys, to the Punjab, Mr W E Palmer, to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, Mr W F Barrow, to Bombay, and Mr W H Gray are appointed temporary Asst Examiners, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Account Estbt, P W D, with effect from the 9th Feb 1876 :—

To be Depy Examiner—Mr J L Macpherson and Mr F P Quinlan.

To be Assistant Examiner, 1st grade—Mr J B Braddon, Mr R N Burn and Mr P E Godfrey.

To be Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade—Mr J Douglas and Mr A Wilson.

Maj A LeMessurier, RE, Depy Consulting Engr for Guaranteed Railways, Sind, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Chutterbuck is appointed to the P W D as a Sub-Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st Jan 1876, and is posted to the Estbt under the Director of State Railways.

Capt A Hill, R E, is appointed to the P W D as an Ex Engr, 4th grade, and is posted to the Military Works Branch.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr A F Goodfellow, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, N W Provinces Provincial Estbt, to Central India.

Mr R M Marsh, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Central India, to N W Provinces, Provincial Estbt.

Mr W F O'Donoghue, Acct, 4th grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Lt Beatson, clerk, or until further orders.

Mr F J Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained six month's leave of absence on private affairs from this day, the Hon the Chief Justice has, under Sec 11 of Act XVII of 1864, appointed Mr Norman Macpherson, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr Fergusson, or until further orders.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Lt Col J McGregor Creagh, Adjt of the Mhairwarra Batn, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 3rd April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr C A W Davies, Extra Asst Comr, and Asst Comr Paper Currency, Hyderabad, assigned District, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st May 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Privilege leave for [illegible] granted Mr C W Davies, Ex Engr, Bolarackpore Division, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

First grade Overseer, Mr W Delahay, is transferred from Fort William to Darjeeling Division, which he joined on the 20th inst.

Mr J W Buyers, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted six month's leave on private affairs and ten days' subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from the 20th April 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr E J Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st April 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, also seven days' subsidiary leave.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MOORE—April 10th, at the Grove, Clapham Common, London, the wife of T. H. Moore, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ADAMS-ACTON—April 9th, at Walkeshwar Kotie, Malabar Hill, the wife of John Adams-Acton, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAUGHARNE—April 4th, at Dugshai, the wife of M. Laugharne, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
CORDNER—April 5th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Cordner, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—BLYTH—April 4th, at St. Stephen's Church, Dumdum, by the Rev. J. S. Sandys, Alfred Crawford Bruce, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Blyth, Commanding H. M.'s 40th Regiment.
LOVETT—BLEWITT—April 5th, at St. James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, Chaplain, Captain, Captain Beresford Lovett, C. S. I., Royal Engineers, to Agnes, second daughter of William Turnbull Blewitt, Esq., of Delhi.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other REMITTANCES, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876.


IT will be seen from an advertisement which we publish elsewhere that the public meeting called to ask the Secretary of State to disallow the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill will be held on Tuesday next in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute instead of the Town Hall. The refusal of the Governor of Bombay to grant the use of the Town Hall for the meeting was dictated by an intelligible and even laudable motive. His Excellency is naturally afraid of being supposed to countenance a popular movement the object of which is to denounce the conduct of the Government of India in passing a Bill which Sir Philip Wodehouse himself strongly disapproves of. The relations of the two Governments have notoriously been most unfriendly for a long time past; and Lord Northbrook seems really to detest Bombay and every one belonging to or connected with this Presidency, with the strange exception always of his beloved Mr. Hope. The Governor of Bombay might, therefore, have been expected to shrink from even appearing to court in any way popular support for his resistance to the objectionable Bill lately passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The public meeting can be held as well in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute as in the Town Hall,

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 11TH APRIL.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council to-day Sir W. Muir presented the final Report of the Committee on the Presidency Banks Bill. No material alteration has been made except provision for voluntary winding up. The Bill passed without any member questioning the propriety for passing it.

Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Report of the Committee on the Bill for providing for the repeal of certain absolute enactments be taken into consideration; and with reference to the request of the Madras Government, to postpone the edition of the Madras Acts and Regulations, it was stated that the revision contemplated by Madras would take time, therefore there was no reason for postponement.

The presentation of the Reports on the Merchant Seamen and Presidency Magistrates Bill was postponed.

General Norman expressed the regret of the Council on the approaching departure of the Viceroy.

The Viceroy said that as the motion was not regular, perhaps he, as President, should have called General Norman to order; but there were precedents for his not doing so and he thanked them all for their attendance, labour in Committee and Council.

## LORD LYTTON.

Lord Lytton arrives at six to-morrow evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE LATE BISHOP MILMAN.

CALCUTTA, 11TH APRIL.

An influential meeting was held this evening, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, when it was resolved to commemorate the services of the late Bishop Milman by raising funds towards the creation of a new Bishopric of Lahore for Northern India.

## ARRIVAL OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN COBURG.

GOTHA, 10TH APRIL.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria arrived here to-day and has been joined by Lord Carnarvon, who replaces Lord Derby as Minister in attendance upon Her Majesty.

Lord Derby returning to London through Paris had a lengthy interview with the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## THE JUMNA.

ALEXANDRIA, 10TH APRIL.

H. M. Troopship Jumna has passed safely through the Suez Canal.

## THE NEW LOAN.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL.

It has been announced to-day that tenders for a four per cent loan of four millions sterling will be received at the India Office up to the 28th instant, redeemable at par after October 1888 on a year's notice.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £72,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94¾.

Arrival—Utopia.

We understand that the Sailors' Home Committee have objected to the appropriation of the Sailors' Home for the purposes of an Hospital.

The quantity of Cotton shipped from Ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to Foreign or External Ports during the month of March 1876 amounted to 5,924 pressed bales, weighing 23,18,624 lbs., or 3,622 candies and 544 lbs., of the value of Rs. 5,91,880.

We learn from the *Madras Times* that the Madras Presidency has expended sixty thousand rupees more than Bengal on account of the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that the Government of India have called upon the Madras Government to explain the cause of such an excess, accompanying the same by vouchers in support of the excess.

It is announced in the last *Gazette of India* that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to transfer the Public Works charge of the Military Buildings at Aboo, together with the Station of Deesa, from the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay to that of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana. The Public Works charge of Neemuch is also transferred from the jurisdiction of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana to that of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. The above changes will have effect from 1st April 1876.

We wonder if Sir Richard Temple has been buying up the Black Pamphlet which administered such a cruel blow to the Bengal Famine. This is the only interpretation we can put upon a printed skit we have received from Calcutta, which satirically represents "the Government of Bengal as having been fortunate enough to secure the few remaining copies of the second edition," and the Lieutenant-Governor as distributing the few copies he has been able to secure among Collectors and such like Bengal officials who shared with him the glories which the Black Pamphlet has endeavoured to dissipate.

For some days past we have been publishing a prospectus of a scheme to establish a new paper in Lahore. So far as we can judge, the scheme ought to succeed. There has long been a desire felt in the Punjab for an independent and intelligent newspaper, and when Major Fenwick (well-known as "Pendennis" and "Touchstone") has consented to allow his name to be connected with the venture, no fear need be entertained about the literary part of the speculation. When Kurrachee is connected with Lahore by one unbroken line, and comes into possession of the great future that has been prophesied for it, the new journal ought to have a much wider field to range over than the Punjab, though even that is large enough if it were properly worked.

The total value of the Imports for the month of January last was Rs. 3,60,08,635, an increase of 35 lacs over 1875 and 42 lacs over 1874; for the 10 months ending 31st January the total was Rs. 30,74,29,814, an increase of 1,32,00,000 over 1875, and 4,30,00,000 over 1874. The total of exports for January last amounted to Rs. 5,58,37,679 being 3 lacs more than in 1875 and 12 lacs less than in 1874; for the 10 months ending 31st January the total exports amounted to Rs. 46,25,44,246, an increase of Rs. 1,90,00,000 more than in 1875 and Rs. 3,16,00,000 more than in 1874. In the month of January last the quantity of treasure imported amounted to Rs. 31,34,799, a decrease of 97 lacs compared with 1875, and a decrease of Rs. 5,63,000 compared with 1874; for the 10 months ending January 31st, the total was Rs. 4,21,82,176, or Rs. 2,26,00,000 less than in 1875 and Rs. 1,42,00,000 more than in 1874. The exports of treasure in January last amounted to Rs. 25,37,014, or Rs. 15,62,000 more than in 1875 and Rs. 20,16,000 more than in 1874. For the 10 months ending January 31st last, the total was Rs. 1,76,63,096, or 34 lacs more than in 1875, and Rs. 12,63,000 more than in 1874.

A Madras paper mentions that "sovereigns and bar gold are now being purchased for exportation, the low rate of exchange allowing a profit upon the transaction. The fact is, that the natives of this country have not yet realized the truth that their rupees have lost a considerable portion of their value. Gold, therefore, though actually cheap, appears to them to be dear, and they are more disposed to sell than to buy at present. Such, then, is the result of our present monetary laws. The more valuable and rising metal is leaving the country, and the falling one continues to come in." Some natives have probably had a little speculation in the exportation of gold, but if there be any profit worth securing in the transaction the English Banks would have found it out; but as they do not appear to have done so any reflections on the exportation of gold from this country may be spared. But little account, however, seems to be ever taken of the quantity of sovereigns that are being taken away by the passengers by the steamers leaving India every week. But the rate at which these sovereigns may be purchased varies with the rates of exchange; the convenience they are to travellers is the main cause of the desire to possess them.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 6th April 1876—that the Madras reports show showers in Kistna, Tanjore, Malabar and Kurnool. More rain is required in Tanjore and Madura. There has been a little rain in Mysore, but none in Coorg. Rain is reported from Dharwar in Bombay. The *rabi* harvest is progressing favourably thoughout the province. Cholera is prevalent in Kattywar and in some of the southern districts. There has been some rain in Orissa and in parts of Eastern Bengal. Rain is much required for agricultural operations throughout the northern and north-eastern parts of the province and in some of the central districts. The outturn of the spring crop has been fair. Sporadic cholera is generally reported. Rain has again fallen in Sylhet, but its want is being felt throughout the rest of Assam. No rain is reported from the North-Western or Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajpootana or Central India, and hardly any from the Punjab. Small-pox is still prevalent in parts of Rajpootana and the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the public health is generally good. The harvest has nearly been completed and the outturn has been fair.

The foreign trade of British Burma has, according to latest returns been falling off, the total in 1872-73 was just over 5½ millions sterling which dwindled down in 1874-75 to 5¼ millions. The decrease was mainly in rice, a large quantity of which was diverted to Bengal during the scarcity. The bulk of the foreign trade of Burma is with the United Kingdom and the Straits. Burma also possesses an extensive coasting trade with other parts of India, but chiefly with Bengal. The value of this trade in 1874-75 was £4,767,636, and of this total £4,105,000 belong to Bengal. The direct trade between Burma and China seems to be nearly extinct. From China there were no imports from 1871-72 to 1873-74 when their total value is put down at £46. The Exports to China amounted to £76,210 in 1872-73, but sank the next year to £10, and in 1874-75 they were *nil*. Burma sends to Bengal, or rather Calcutta, raw cotton, rice and paddy; Cutch, stick lac and wood, mostly teak. The imports from Bombay are unimportant; the exports are chiefly teak wood; the total value of the exports and imports to Bombay together amounted to £191,405, of which sum £171,903 represents teak. The King of Burma has damaged the trade in stick lac, having monopolised the article, most of which is still produced in Upper Burma. His Majesty has at Mandalay a manufacture of shell-lac and lac-dye.

Among sundry misapprehensions connected with the food-supplies of Bengal on which the operations of Government during the late famine were based, the *Pioneer* remarks, must be numbered apparently that theory about the absolute necessity for rain within certain dates, which was put forward lately in a very dogmatic way in the *Friend of India*. The assertion that on the rains due from the 10th September to the 15th October every thing depends, is a bare assertion. The rainfall of this period is doubtless very important, but the experiences of 1875 are conclusive against its being all-important. The tables of rainfall for 1873, as given in Mr. A. P. Macdonnell's account of the causes of the late famine, compared with those for 1875 in the *Statistical Reporter*, will be found to show some curious facts. Throughout Behar there has been no rain in October of either year, and generally the rainfall of September has been in 1875 as short as in 1873—at some registering stations a couple of inches more; but in such tracts as Sitamarhi, Sarun, Madhubani, Soopool in Bhagalpur, Begusarai, in Monghyr, and the whole of Purneah, markedly less. A reference to the *Calcutta Gazette* will show that in most parts of Behar the rain ceased before the 15th of September, and in many before the 10th. Considering, in connection with these facts, that there is no general failure of crops this year in Behar, the argument of the *Friend of India* against the *Black Pamphlet* falls to the ground.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 3rd March, makes the following remarks on the Russian Press:—"The doubts as to the real intentions of Russia, which were produced by the striking inconsistency of the line taken by the Russian papers with the policy of the Government in the East, have at length been cleared up by a very plain-spoken article in the *Golos*, a paper known for its warm Slavonic sympathies. Hitherto the tendency of all the articles in the Russian papers has been to show that Russia is most favourable to the insurgents, and that Austria is the evil spirit which disturbs the work of liberation. The *Golos* now warns the insurgents against prolonging the struggle, and the Governments of Servia and Montenegro against entering upon an adventurous policy. It clearly demonstrates to the politicians at Belgrade and Cettinye that their conduct is little short of criminal in encouraging the insurgents to continue the struggle; and that it is madness to believe, or to induce others to believe, that Servia and Montenegro would be more than a match for the power of the whole Turkish Empire. The only result of such a struggle, adds the *Golos*, would be to make matters worse than ever, and the materials for the construction of new States on the Balkan peninsula must for many years yet be wanting. Europe, too, was never so united in the wish to prevent the general peace from being disturbed on account of the discontent of the Turkish rayas. This article, which fills eight columns, should be largely quoted in the Press, as it will tend more than anything else to undeceive the insurgents as to the intentions of Russia."

The writer of "The Week," in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, makes the following remarks about Mr. Lewis and his theatrical Company:—"Our friend, Mr. Lewis, is at present, or was a week ago, the most unpopular man in Bombay. He has been metaphorically shaking the dust of that city from off his shoes, in a farewell speech which, had the audience been prepared with rotten eggs, would probably have drawn down upon him a copious shower of those missiles, but which, as it was, subjected him to nothing more formidable than volleys of groans and hisses. The pith of this speech was that Mr. Lewis had brought a virtuous company to Bombay, expecting to find it a city of righteous men, but that he had found it a Gomorrah, and that, because, having found it a Gomorrah, he had chosen to double-lock his dove-cot, rather than expose its inmates to the risk of being soiled, he had been rewarded with kicks, instead of half-pence. Mr. Lewis said something of the same sort, it will be remembered, on the last night of his performances in Calcutta. He, indeed, spared us the worst part of the foregoing accusation; but he plainly hinted that he had suffered in pocket for preferring respectability to talent. There is, it is to be feared, but too much truth in what the veteran manager said on both occasions, but that is no reason for his saying, what to a cynical audience—and what audience, finding itself suddenly summoned to such a bar of judgment, would not be cynical?—must necessarily have savoured of Pharisaism. From another point of view, too, Mr. Lewis was wrong. It may be quite true that the virtue of his company was ineffectually assailed by all the weapons that a dissolute *jeunesse dorée* could bring against it; but that is no proof that the emptiness of the theatre was due to the disappointment of the *jeunesse dorée* at its defeat. As long as Mr. Lewis could not say that he had offered the public talent, as well as respectability, he was evidently not in a position to attribute his ill-success to the respectability. It may have been due to the want of talent. Pretty actresses, who are also accessible, will, no doubt, command a certain sort of patronage, to which an unscrupulous manager will find it profitable enough to cater. But that respectability will damn talent, is less certain, and at all events, should not be assumed without clear proof; which clear proof, in the absence of talent, is unattainable. Still, one cannot help pitying Mr. and Mrs Lewis. That the long, indefatigable, and in every way, highly meritorious career of the latter, should secure nothing better than poverty for its final reward, is sorry enough. Toiling in all the glare of the footlights, one of whom Cæsar said his wife should be above suspicion. Among a censorious public, many of whom would gladly have done so, had it been possible, no one ever dared to cast a stone at her. Had it asked the public to patronise her for the sake of her respectability, the folly of the claim would have deserved failure, if it had not prevented sympathy. But it was otherwise. An artiste, she asked the suffrages of the public for her art alone, and, without setting an extravagant estimate on her own merits, she may fairly complain that she has not been treated as she deserved."

# THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

## XVI.—THE HADJEE RETURNS TO MECCA.

Hardly had darkness set in on the night of our second day's stay at *Muna*, when a few guns fired by the battery gave the signal for a scene, which to me at least was as much of a surprise, as it was in some respects a novelty. From every side rose fireworks, sky rockets, stars, golden showers, pyramids and a host of other devices, with a profusion I have never seen equalled. Several stars and other fixed devices were also displayed, but these were of a much inferior description. Fire balloons drifted over the mountain tops and disappeared, and here and there crackers flew along the ground; in fact, everywhere around high carnival reigned until long past the hour of midnight. Seating ourselves in front of the tents on our outspread carpets, we quietly enjoyed our hookahs and *Kahwa* and viewed the scene which lay like a panorama before us, our camp being situated on the rising ground just beyond the musjid. The guns of the Turkish battery kept up an almost constant fusilade, each discharge evoking two distinct echoes from the neighbouring hills, amidst which the reports reverberated over and over again, in peals sufficient to shame the heralds of Jupiter's mighty shafts. The combined effect operating at once upon the eye and ear produced an indescribably majestic scene, to which the thick dark clouds that overhung the valley, and the gloomy outlines of the nearer hills, lit up at short intervals by the varied lights produced by the pyrotechnic display gave a solemn grandeur, and completed a scene truly wonderful and unique.

Our third morning at *Muna* found us busily engaged in preparations for our departure, which was to take place shortly after noon; but we had yet many duties to perform before we would be at liberty to leave for Mecca, and of these I will now speak.

Immediately after breakfast our *daleel* called me, and said that it was time to proceed to the town and for the last time stone the devils. A heavy torrent of rain was falling, which had commenced some two hours before and continued without intermission, leaving the entire plain in a horrible mess. A large majority of the pilgrims had already slaughtered their sacrifices—generally a goat or sheep, rarely a camel—and the blood and other remains being cast loosely on the ground, were washed about by the rain in every direction. Necessity knows no law, and I accordingly titivated myself and set out with four others of our party, through a scene which must be seen to be realized—even imperfectly.

The valley of *Muna* is, as I have already described it, of but modest dimensions, and during the three days on which the Hadjees remain here, it is crowded to excess; the forty or fifty thousand persons present barely finding room on which to encamp. Nothing is done in the way of sanitary arrangements, and the result is impossible to describe, the entire ground being speedily in such a filthy condition that at some places it is sometimes utterly impracticable to attempt to pass. On the third day the great number of animals slaughtered here, completed the work which had steadily progressed during the two previous days, and the entire atmosphere was so polluted and noxious, that to remain within its destructive influence would be to court almost certain death. For this vile state of affairs there is no excuse whatever, except the proverbial laziness and carelessness of the Turkish authorities, whose inefficiency is increased tenfold in the Hejaz.

Picking our way as best we could through this revolting scene, I had a good opportunity of seeing the encampment of the poorer Hindoo pilgrims and *Tureeks*, or Mussulmans from beyond the north-eastern frontier of India. Of the latter let it suffice to say that they were of various degrees of comfort, but all alike showed the same traces of being the habitations of people of a gross and filthy nature, enough to explain the involuntary shrug of disgust, which their presence generally draws from more cleanly people. As to the poor Hindoo pilgrims anything more truly wretched and pitiable I have never seen, lying with worn emaciated frames on the naked ground, with an old and tattered blanket or sheet stretched above them by means of two short bamboos, so low as to prevent the possibility of their sitting up beneath them; every thing they had was completely saturated by the wet, and one and all seemed afflicted with an ague, shivering and shaking as they were with the cold air of the mountains. Almost all of them were penniless, only a few had any other food than that bestowed on them by the charitable, and some had nothing whatever but the *ahram* which they wore, yet they all bore their sufferings uncomplainingly, and had but little thought for aught else than the purpose for which they had come. They were mostly men past the prime of life, and there was something of nobility in the self-devotion and silent sufferings of these "meanest cusses in the world," which could not fail to touch a man of manly feeling. Sharing the sufferings of these poor people were many less worthy of commiseration—professional *miskins*—often strong able-bodied men afflicted with no other disorder than laziness. These people come to the hadj—some few from conscientious motives, but a large majority, I suspect, solely in the hope of reaping a rich harvest from the liberality of the wealthy Hadjees, it being a duty imposed upon all Hadjees to bestow alms on the poor according to their ability.

As we made our way slowly through these people, beseiged on every side with petitions for money, food and water, I noticed that our *daleel* was not leading us in the direction of the town, but towards the hills on the southern side of the valley. Ascending the foot of the slope of the mountain range which here runs close behind the musjid, we came to a small platform, erected and walled in with stone, covered with white plaster. Leaving our shoes outside we entered, and were as usual at all the holy places we visited, saluted right and left with piteous appeals for charity. On the left hand side of the door through which we passed in entering there was a small lateral cleft or fissure in the rock, not more than about five feet high by as many deep and about eight or ten feet long. Here we prayed two *rekats*, and then the *daleel* took us one by one inside the cave, and directing us to place the crown of our heads inside a small circular hole in the overhanging rock, dictated certain prayers which we repeated. I asked many persons as to the tradition connected with this place, but failed to get a satisfactory answer. Neither in Burckhardt nor in Burton can I find any mention of it, but in the appendix to the account of the hadj written by the Begum of Bhopal, and translated by the Rev. William Wilkinson, I find at page 234, a cave mentioned as existing close to the musjid at *Muna*, where it is said that the prophet was accustomed to offer up his devotions, and that "here the *surah walmursulat* was vouchsafed to him." There is no mention, however, of the hole in the rock overhead.

We next proceeded to the musjid and there performed the appointed devotions; then crossing through the town we ascended the mountain on the other side to a height of about fifty feet above the level of the mainroad, and entered the *makan Ebrahim*—the place of Ebrahim. This is a platform constructed similarly to the one just described, provided with a low parapet, and divided by a wall which is built towards the western end, in which a small space is left open for the pilgrims to pass through. Here is the stone which tradition relates was cut in two by the knife which Ebrahim had uplifted to slay his son. Adjoining this is the spot where the substitute lamb was offered up. Here we prayed two *rekats* and some prayers appointed in commemoration of the events connected with the place, and then returned to the tents.

Half an hour after our arrival at our camp, the camels put in an appearance and soon after we were on the road to Mecca, and performed our final lapidation of the devils as we passed through the town.

During our stay at *Muna* the Turkish Consul was visited by one of the local *burra sahibs*, who, I was informed, was a near relation of the sheriff. I was at the time in a different tent, but was summoned by the Consul's servant. Entering the tent I found myself in the presence of a specimen of the Arab race, such as any nation might well be proud of. His Excellency—such was the Consul's translation of his Arabic title, was a tall, well made, handsome looking man; dressed in a plain Arab costume, and wearing three decorations on each breast. By his desire I seated myself immediately before him, and a most laughable contrast I must have formed, thus situated *tete-a-tete* with his well-formed and well-dressed figure, for I was still wearing my *ahram* which was soiled by some four days' constant wear, and my hair for six weeks a stranger to the *hajam's* scissors, had not been combed once during the preceding ten days or so; add to this that my eyes were bleary and my nose red from the effects of a cold I had caught at *Arafat*, and it is plain I was not fitted to adorn even a tent in the desert. The Consul acted as interpreter and on behalf of His Excellency propounded a number of queries to me, as to why I had visited Mecca, what my intentions were, &c., and then questioned me as to my knowledge of the Mussulman religion in theory and practice. Having answered all these questions satisfactorily, he next enquired where I had obtained my knowledge from. I replied principally from Sale's Koran and other books published by English writers who had studied the religion. Did I pray regularly when at home? No—business sometimes prevented me and sometimes—. For this I was censured and counselled. Had I undergone "the rite"? No. Why? I could find nothing in the Koran respecting it, and therefore had not submitted to it. To this His Excellency was pleased to remark, that I was right as regarded the omission of any allusion to the ceremony in the sacred book, but while he considered that I would have shown more sincerity by following the established custom of the Moslems, he did not see any absolute necessity for my doing so. Finally, I was questioned as to the points which in my opinion cast a doubt on the Christian religion, and those which established the Mussulman. I replied to his satisfaction with arguments founded on those of the Unitarian Church, and those of the Moollas. His Excellency then rose to leave, bestowing a benediction on me, and favouring me with a parting salutation.

Very different was the scene on the road between *Muna* and Mecca on the return journey, to what it had been on the journey in the opposite direction. Then almost everyone was clad in the *ahram*, now nearly all were wearing the dress peculiar to their country, otherwise the scene was the same; but who that has an eye for the picturesque can fail to realize the vast difference which this apparently trifling alteration made.

As our caravan passed out of *Muna*, I was hailed by a party of Hindee pilgrims whom I knew, and having exchanged salutations, I was assailed by a dozen enquiries as to whether I had not been arrested at *Arafat*. Having denied the soft impeachment, I, in return put some queries which elicited the fact, that a rumour had been circulated that three Europeans in disguise had been arrested at *Arafat* while engaged in sketching the holy Mount. The rumour—as rumours so often do—proved false, though not altogether groundless, and originated in the following manner as I afterwards learned.

When in Bombay I met three or four English converts to the Mussulman religion, one of whom was an Oxford man, and had followed his profession (the law) for some years in India; another was an illiterate individual (well known to the police), who candidly confessed to me that he did not know much about either religion, and had simply adopted the Mussulman faith in consequence of having quarrelled with "his people"; a third was a man who gained his livelihood by writing petitions, etc., having formerly been, I believe, an engineer, and has more than once solemnly assured me that he is a *bona fide* convert; the last is a man now at Mecca who I have been told was formerly a sea-captain, and is a man in every way much superior to the two just mentioned, and beyond the possibility of doubt as sincere in the belief of the Mahomedan religion, as any of the Taylorites are of their's. Abdullah (the last named convert) proceeded to Mecca for the purpose of performing the hadj last year some weeks before I did, and I subsequently saw him but once in Mecca on an occasion I will hereafter have to speak about, and he then gave me the true story of the rumour of which I have spoken, and which I will now relate. When at *Arafat* Abdullah had wandered into the bazaar for no particular purpose, and while there something he unconsciously said or did excited suspicions as to his being a Mussulman. He was at once arrested and placed in confinement. No ill usage was offered to him, though perhaps if left to the mob he would have fared badly. After a short detention he was released, some Hindee Mussulmans coming forward as witnesses in his favour, and he subsequently went about unmolested by anyone and entirely unrestricted. This little incident reached the English Consulate at Jeddah in the form that an Englishman having been caught at *Arafat* in disguise, had been dispatched to the happy hunting grounds.

I may here make a few remarks on the subject of Christian converts to Mahomedanism, my personal experience being the source from which I shall draw.

When a Christian abandoning the faith of his forefathers embraces that of the Arabian Prophet, he must in general make up his mind to not only entirely alter his mode and manner of life, but also at once and for ever to separate himself from all that and those who he has been accustomed to hold dear. This is not the fault of the religion he adopts, but of those who profess the religion he has abandoned, who invariably denounce the convert as an epitome of all the worst qualities to be found in humanity. Anyone acquainted with the subject must admit—and no one is more ready to do so than the Mussulmans themselves—that these converts are not all men whose moral, or social character would bear enquiry; but that *every* convert must necessarily be a man whom Christians for their own sake must discard, is by no means equally true, and the fact is proved by the existence of *Takiyah* Mussulmans—*i. e.*, converts to the Mahomedan religion who have made no open or public profession of the faith, who live and dress, &c., in conformity with their original custom, and are known only to Mussulmans as being converts. I knew, for instance, a Parsee in Bombay who lived with his own people, dressed as a Parsee, retained his Parsee name and was to all appearance a *bona fide* Parsee; and yet might have been seen smoking a hookah in a certain tea shop, and saying his prayers in the house of a Mussulman friend. For my own part I hold that religion of every kind bears such a trifling weight on the daily affairs of life, I cannot see why a man's choice of a religion, whether it be the Christian's, the Mussulman's, the Hindoo's or the theist's should be allowed to influence his social position or worldly welfare, so long as he acts within the bounds of the moral obligations imposed upon all with the consent of all creeds and persuasions. Anything which demands more than this descends from the lofty plateau of religion to the dismal vale of bigotry. So far for the Mussulman convert's relations with his former co-religionists; with his newly found "brothers" he has very different relations. For a time regarded with suspicion and doubt, as all converts are, (except those to the Taylorite and such like cliques); if he give but a faint proof of sincerity, he is at once received with a welcome, and every aid is given to him in the study, learning, and practise of his new religion, but he need seek for nothing more. Money he must get by work, and work he must find as he would have found it before his conversion, and thus his worldly position is rarely, if ever, better than that which he held before; rather indeed, as a rule, something inferior. Finally, let me say, that judging by my experience, nothing can be more untrue than the charge so often brought against the Mussulmans that they are anxious missionaries ever seeking to win new converts. No Moslem with whom I ever spoke, ever said aught to me that the wildest imagination could torture into an inducement to become a convert. On the other hand, over and over again I have been told, as almost every convert is told, that he must expect no worldly benefit on becoming a Mussulman, and that he has nothing to look forward to but his own efforts, unless indeed he chooses to live as a fakeer. "If you believe in the Mahomedan religion—pray to, and praise God, but make no public profession which will do neither you nor any one else any good" are the words which were addressed to me repeatedly, and they are a fair sample of the general tone of the Mussulmans on the subject of converts.

Whitby Jet Dog Collars, Collarettes, Necklaces, Neck Chains, Watch Chains, Ear Studs, Bunch Earrings and Long Earrings. Bracelets, Bangles, Lockets, Pendants, Brooches, Hair Pins, Buttercups, Studs, and Solitaires. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

# BOMBAY.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 8th April was 50 feet and 2-tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 50 feet and 1-tenth.

Cruelty to Animals.—A cart driver, named Balloo, was yesterday fined Rs. 10, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock on the Esplanade Cross Road on the day previous.

An Old Offender.—A noted thief, named Mahomed Jooma, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for stealing two cotton beds and sundry articles, the property of Lukdee Jewraj.

Jurors Fined.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions, Messrs. F. F. Adams and D. Jeffries, who did not answer to their names when called to serve upon the jury yesterday and on Monday, were fined Rs. 20 each. We understand that Mr. Jeffries left Bombay about a month ago.

Acting Executive Engineer.—Mr. M. C. Murzban, C.E., an Engineer in the Public Works Department, whose professional ability and long experience have gained him the good opinion of all his superior officers, has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer at the Presidency. Mr. Murzban assumed charge of the duties of the office on Monday last.

The Bombay Association showing signs of Animation.—The *Indu Prakash* says:—"We are glad to learn that the Bombay Association is showing signs of a revival of its activity. At a meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 6th instant it was resolved to request Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Esq., to be President and that Messrs. Ardeshir Framje Moos and Yeshvans Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL. B., be appointed Treasurer and Secretary respectively."

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dharavee on view of the body of Rama. Deceased was a labourer, about 40 years of age, and for the past four years he had been suffering from some bodily ailment which caused severe and constant pains in his legs. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

A Squabble in the Deccan College.—The *Indu Prakash* says:—"By an order of the Educational authorities, some of the students of the Deccan College have been rusticated for one year and many others punished with the incapacity to hold scholarships and free-studentships for 1 and 1½ years respectively. The reasons are stated to be the absenting away of some of the students from the classes of two of the Professors and writing a petition to Government against them. The insubordination, if it could be properly called such, of the students has been punished, but what has been done to remedy the evil complained of we do not know." To this we may add that because these ill-mannered lads chose to sit in judgment upon the Professors it does not in the least follow that there was any evil to correct.

A Policeman in Trouble.—Rampursad Kunkoo, a police ramoosee stationed at the Cotton Green at Colabs, was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with receiving a bribe of Re 18 from Seerputtee Mahadoo on the night of the 10th instant, or an unauthorised reward, he being a member of the police force. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the complainant, Seerputtee, was seated amongst the cotton bales at the Colaba Green about 10 or 11 o'clock on the night in question, when prisoner appears to have arrested him charging Seerputtee with theft, and while he was conveying him to the police chowkey, the policeman demanded Re. 20 for his release. Seerputtee agreed to give him this amount and at once went to a Marwarree with whom he generally banked his money, drew from the Marwarree a sum of Rs. 18 of his own money which consisted of a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 in silver, and handed this money over to the policeman who on receiving the amount at once released him. But Seerputtee, who appears to be an intelligent Hindoo, proceeded at once and laid his complaint before the police authorities and the money was recovered, hence the charge. His Worship upon the evidence adduced convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy.—The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, left Poona on Monday for Mahableshwur.—*Poona Observer.*

The Revenue and Police Commissioner, S. D.—W. H. Havelock, Esquire, the Revenue and Police Commissioner, S.D., arrived in Poona from the Neilgherries, and assumed charge of his office on Monday from James Erskine Oliphant, Esq., who acted in the capacity of Revenue and Police Commissioner during his absence on leave to England.—*Id.*

Mr. John Gardiner, Post Master of Poona vs. Jewajee Sorabjee.—The case against Jewajee Sorabjee, one of the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* and "Poona Hotel," came on for hearing before the City Magistrate, Mr. W. R Hamilton, on Saturday, when the complaint, Mr. John Gardiner, Post Master of Poona and two witnesses, Messrs. Baba Goklay, Pleader, and Cooverjee Ardaseer were examined, and the further hearing of the case was postponed till Monday morning. Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, was examined as a witness for the prosecution. His Worship found Jewajee Sorabjee guilty of defaming Mr. John Gardiner, the Post Master of Poona, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. On the 5th instant when Mr. Gardiner was undergoing his examination as a witness in the assault case brought by Jewajee Sorabjee against Mr. Nowrojee, and while giving his explanation to the Magistrate, Jewajee got up from his chair and said *it is a lie*, or *that's a lie*. In the finding the City Magistrate condemned Jewajee Sorabjee to pay a fine of one hundred rupees, in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. John Gardiner, the Post Master, is an old resident of Poona, and, moreover, he holds a responsible appointment under Government.—*Id.*

## THE SWIMMING BATH.

As the "Barr" Swimming Bath at Breach Candy will shortly be ready for use, the Municipal Commissioner will be obliged if any European gentlemen interested in the bath will meet at his office at 5 P.M. on Wednesday next, the 19th instant, to nominate a committee and make other necessary arrangements for the management of the bath.

## PRESENTATION TO THE GRAND MASTER OF SCOTTISH MASONRY IN INDIA.

The Masonic Lodges in Bombay resolved on a recent occasion to make a presentation to Captain Henry Morland as a recognition of his services to the order in the capacity of Grand Master of Scottish Masonry in India. It was decided that the presentation should take the form of an oil-portrait of Captain Morland, the commission for executing which was entrusted to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, the well-known Indian photographers. The painting has just been finished by Mr. Murray of that firm, and is now on view at their studio in Rampart Row. It is a very beautiful and remarkably well-finished picture, representing a three-quarter life size portrait of Captain Morland wearing his apron, cuffs, badges, &c., of office as Grand Master. The orders worn are the Grand Master's (Scottish Constitution) collar and jewel; collar of Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry; the gold chain and double-headed eagle of the 33rd degree, and the jewels of the 33rd degree and the Knight Templars.

The portrait will shortly be presented to Captain Morland in Grand Lodge.

## SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Monday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 9 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the Goonldas Tejpal Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges, and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 19 under treatment, 4 admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 12, Arthur Road 10, and at Camatepoora 10 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 24, of whom 20 were Hindoos, 3 Mahomedans, and 1 native Christian. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 1; Fort, 2; Esplanade, 1; Mandvie, 2; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 2; Dhongree, 2; Dhobie Talao, 1; Bhooleshwar, 2; Coombarwada, 2; Khetwady, 1; Girgaum, 2; Camatepoora, 3; Byculla, 1; and Sion, 1

# BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and there were also present Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Hewlett, Mr Barnett, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 854-3-10 for the survey of the channel line from Talsi to Coorla, and to that of Rs. 141-1-0 for the Ewoor survey.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

The following letter was read from Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, regarding analyses of Vehar water made by him in December and January last:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the accompanying analyses of the Vehar water. The analyses extend over December and January. In order to bring out into a stronger light the character of the Vehar supply, I have also inserted in the table the results of some analyses of well waters I have made. The relative qualities of the Vehar and well waters can be seen from a glance at the table.

In September, the water received in the city contained less vegetable matter than in August, and it had also lost the dead-leaf odour which it then gave off. The amount of albumenoid ammonia, with one exception, ranged from ·08 to ·12 parts per million. The exception was a sample collected on the 2nd, which yielded ·16 parts per million. The water supplied in September might be regarded as a fair and comparatively pure and wholesome drinking supply, while in August it was so loaded with vegetable débris that it could be scarcely regarded as a drinking water fit to be supplied to any large city. In October the amount of albumenoid ammonia again began to increase, and a sample examined on the 29th, yielded 14 parts per million. In November, there was a slight decrease. In the beginning of December, there was a still further diminution in the amount of albumenoid ammonia yielded. But towards the end of December it again began to increase, and a sample examined on the 22nd yielded ·18 parts per million. From the beginning of January up to the middle of the month, the amount of albumenoid ammonia gradually fell off, but it again experienced a further increase towards the end of January. Sample No. 9 is from the Vehar dipping well at Pydhownee. While passing by this well one morning I was attracted by the numbers of people who were drawing water, and I had a bottle filled with water from the well. The results of the examination are very startling. As the well is paved around, and has a drain to carry off waste water, and as it is paved and cemented inside, urine or water from washing could scarcely have soaked into it. The analyses shows how liable the water in the dipping wells is to contamination. Open as the dipping wells are at the top, dirt can either be thrown in or fall in with the greatest ease, and the constant dipping of dirty pots and foul buckets must foul and pollute the water. The water from the Pydhownee dipping well was simply unfit for drinking, and it could not be regarded otherwise than as a most dangerous drinking water. I have written to you in reference to this well and it has since been cleaned out. Sample No. 11 is from one of the famous street wells of Bombay. In 1868 a night-soil depôt was placed alongside it, and the reputation

## HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were heard in the High Court, yesterday, by the Hon. Sir Chas. Sargent, Judge :—

CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA V. HUBBAN NURSEE AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Starling, (instructed by Messrs. Janardhan, and C. and Macfarlane and Co., for the defendant) and with the consent of Mr. Lang, (instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee, for the plaintiff) this case was transferred to the long cause list, a week being allowed for the filing of a written statement.

ADURJEE DADABHOY V. EMMABAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Purcell (instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. B. Tyabjee for the defendant. A decree was entered by consent for Rs. 706-8, with interest at 6 per cent. from March 1875, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

SIR CHAS. FORBES AND CO. V. MAHOMED ALLI AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Fox, (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin for the defendant,) and with the consent of Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the plaintiff) a postponement of the hearing of this case was granted for one week.

JUNMADAS DYARAM V. DEVKEDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, (instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bowey,) who appeared for the plaintiff, a postponement of hearing was granted till the 13th of June next.

SHEWLING APPA BUSSAPPA V. PRAGJEE MADHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Fox (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) applied for an adjournment by consent for a week, which was granted.

JADHOWJEE PREMJEE V. MARWADI JOHARMULL HEMRAJ.

Mr. B. Tyabjee (instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani) appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not represented. The case having been proved, a decree was entered for Rs. 3 078 with interest at 9 per cent. from November 1875, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

THE LONDON B. AND M BANK V. KASSAMBHOY SAJAN.

Mr. Taylor (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant appeared in person, and admitted the claim. A decree was entered for Rs. 8,000, with interest at 5 per cent., from October 1870, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

THE SAME BANK V. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE SOORTEE.

On the application of Mr. Taylor, this case was postponed till the 6th of June, in consequence of a summons not having been served.

BOMMENSHAW KAVASJEE V. BURJORJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Prescott and Winter) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity represented the defendant. Mr. Inverarity explained that this was a very intricate case, which would take up a considerable time, and it was transferred to the long cause list.

JOHN GOTTFRIED SIGG AND OTHERS V. DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.

Mr. Webb (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not represented. The claim having been proved, a decree was entered for Rs. 5,265, with interest at 9 per cent. from March 1876, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT S. AND W. COMPANY V. SHA CASSIDAS RAJARAM.

This case was postponed by consent till the 17th of April 1877.

## THE LESSONS NATIVES ARE DRAWING FROM MR. DISRAELI'S STATEMENTS.

*( Indu Prakash. )*

Titles Bill has passed the House of Lords ay now expect the Proclamation of 1876 nounce the adoption to the title of Empress r Imperial Majesty. What the text of the will be must be seen,—what it will say of tices of the Queen's subjects with Her Im- end of the Empress with the

How it will affect the Proclamation of be seen. We may, however, take this op- ngratulate Mr. Disraeli on the success he in being able to confer upon the people and the great honour which they had so inten- The people and Princes of India must also ed being thus honoured and on being so ensure such able advocates as Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Salisbury to communicate their es to Parliament! It is, however, to be the Bill was not passed without a division ority numbered so strong.

discussions on the Royal Titles Bill, Mr e to state that the Bill ought to be passed world would thereby understand that the determined to maintain India at all cost. ent was found necessary to be made it favorable then, and it was even denounced cautious. We do not know, however, y reference to some intended movements rkan frontier, which are indicated by the

's mission started from Jacobabad for Pass yesterday. The escort is about one thousand strong: two companies of Jacob's Rifles, three companies of Sikhs, 350 Sabres of the Sind Horse and Punjab Cavalry, and two mountain guns. The European Officers: Sir Reynolds, Shepherd, Humfrey, Scott, Gibson.

With this the telegram in the dailies of be quoted :—

named for the small force assem- ajor Sandeman in Khelat, which ct chiefly the Bolan Pass trade

## S OF THE 28TH REGT. N. I.

THE *Madras Athenæum* quotes the following paragraph from the *Bombay Gazette* of January 14th, in which reference is made to the condition of the 28th Regt. of M. N. I., and then notices the action which the authorities took to ascertain the reliability of the complaints made :—

"A formal statement which we recently noticed in the *Bangalore Spectator*, is of so much significance in the present aspect of our military affairs, that we trust it may obtain the early attention of those in authority in India. This is nothing else than that the men of the 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry are perishing from want of food and clothes at the station of Mercara in Coorg, and the correspondent of the paper above mentioned states positively that the death-rate in the Regiment has been as high as 150 in two years, to say nothing of desertions in numbers as the consequence of the Sepoys' inability to exist upon the pay accorded them by the Government. It is said that the soldiers can only purchase conjee (or rice) water out of the scanty means afforded them, that they are insufficiently clothed in a cold and rainy climate, and that their physical constitution is so weakened by improper food that those who do not die are in hospital, and that, in short, the whole regiment is *hors de combat* from causes which are easily preventible."

The above paragraph having attracted the attention of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Government at once applied to the Adjutant-General requesting to be informed whether there are any grounds for the statements made in reference to the 28th Regiment, and what the death rate of the corps has been since it arrived in Mercara. If the rate has been unusually high, how is it accounted for? The Adjutant General in turn, applied to the Officer Commanding the Mysore Division for the required information, and Major General Elmhirst, in his reply, states that the subject had already attracted his attention when the statements first appeared in the *Bangalore Spectator*, and having called upon the Commandant of the 28th Regiment for an explanation, received that officer's reply which he forwards for the information of Government. Colonel Robson in his explanation states that the Regiment on its first arrival from the low country (Vellore) suffered much from the cold and damp, and during the first year the men were subject to fever and bowel complaints, but are now acclimatized; that the total deaths amongst the men, since the arrival of the Regiment up to 31st December 1875, is 21, of which number 8 died whilst absent on sick leave; that the men whilst in uniform are sufficiently clothed, at all other times their clothing is very insufficient—on this subject he also forwards copy of a letter to him from the medical officer of the Regiment; that much, rice and vegetables are very dear,—on this subject he forwards copy of his letter to the Assistant Qr. Master General; that the total desertions, amongst the men since the arrival of the Regiment is 22, viz., 7 Sepoys, 13 Recruits, and 2 Recruits and Pension boys; and finally, Colonel Robson states that the drills of the Regiment from 7th January 1875 were reduced to once a week with the sanction of Major-General Borton, to enable him to press on with the construction of the new lines. During the monsoon from June to 1st October there was only one muster: from the 1st October until 23rd December 1875 the regiment was drilled for the annual inspection, and from the 1st January 1876 the drills have again been reduced to once a week.

The letter from the medical officer, referred to, requests that, in consideration of the nature of the climate of Mercara and the expense of living, the men might get a gratuitous issue of a new boat cloak and a good thick English blanket each, those in use having been supplied about 12 or 13 years ago, and the sepoys are too poor to provide themselves with other cloaks.

Colonel Robson's letter to the Assistant Quarter Master General states that great difficulty is experienced in procuring mutton: that second sort sheep, selling for 2 Rupees, are retailed for three seers 3-8, but that the sheep trade is monopolised by three sowcars who purchase wholesale and retail to the butchers (15 in number) as they require; that the sowcars supply the butchers on more favourable terms than they are willing to extend to those out of the trade. But as they cannot be induced to supply fat sheep at Rupees 2-8 per head, Colonel Robson thinks the most reasonable plan would be to purchase daily, sheep as required, and slaughter, cut up, and retail by men of the Regiment under the supervision of the Cutwall or Market Havildar, at a rate yielding a profit of 2 annas on each sheep or Rs. 1-4 on the daily supply, to meet incidental expenses.

The only order that Government have thought fit to pass on the above is as follows :—

"Upon the recommendation of H. E. the Commander in-Chief the Governor in Council socially sanctions the issue, on emergency, and in anticipation of the confirmation of the Government of India, of a great coat and blanket to each man of the Native Infantry Regiment at Mercara.

These articles of special equipment will be transferred from corps to corps, and retained in use until declared by a Committee to be unfit for further service."

**RHAMNUS FRANGULA** is the name of the new remedy which medical men have now unreservedly accepted as the best family medicine, and in favor of which the old terrors of the unpalatable Senna, Castor Oil, Salts, &c., have been dismissed. The drug itself is the bark of the Black Alder tree, and is given not by us in the form of a Syrup which is without effect, and is nauseous in taste. To say that the Syrup is free from all the objections urged against the drug itself would be to say what is not the simple truth and the highest praise we can give it is to say that it is [illegible]

## PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—MARCH 31.

VITALITY in a Church? Of course "A Church *living*."

LITERAL.

Avoid being the slave of words. A friend of ours, who doesn't, argues that as a tooth-brush is a brush for the teeth, a tooth-comb must be a comb for them, and accordingly, conscientiously combs his teeth with one daily, before he brushes them.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

We thought at the time it was reported that the recent attempt to upset a train in Ulwar was a mean action. When we saw it stated that the attempt had been made by "an old Meena," we thought it a Meena one. When we further learnt that it arose out of a quarrel this Meena had with another one, we thought it was a Meena and Meena one.

MORE FROM BHOWANIPORE.

Why are the most punctual men, the most indifferent to ladies?

Answer :—Because they are never a day after the fair.

Why was the action of the Executive Engineer, in a case recently published in the *Indian Daily News*, like that of a man when he has indulged in two noggins of liquor, though accustomed only to one.

Answer :—Because due to the influence of a Gilmore.

IN MEMORIAM.

Bishop Milman died at Rawal Pindi, 15th March 1876. Aged 60.

Another victim of the Indian clime,
Another worker gone before his time,
Doing that duty which he did so well,
Admist his flock good Bishop Milman fell.

Genial and gentle, firm for what was right,
Tolerant to all, to draw them to the light,
True to the path in which his Master trod,
He loved his neighbour, and he loved his God.

BUCK.

MAUNDERINGS OF A MISANTHROPE.

The next time you hear that Exchange is no robbery, you had better perhaps refer the speaker to Lord Salisbury for correction.

This new Yankee idea of marrying by telegraph is dreadful, surely it was enough to bind people in the bonds of matrimony without wiring them also.

I suppose one of Lord Lytton's poems might be designated (however sad the subject) "a merry ditty."

I fancy one of the first orders the Prince will give on his return to England will be, that turkey, ham, and champagne shall be vanished henceforth from the Royal table.

The holding of a chapter of the Star of India in Allahabad at which the officers of the North-West Provinces were conspicuous for their absence from among the decorated, reminds me of a trick we had at School of saying, "do you like sweets?" "Then see me eat some!"

The modern style of feminine adornment is not a success; a fashion should be at any rate consistent, and this can never be the case when the face is done in colours and the figure in outline.

Now that the Queen is about to assume a new title in India, I presume something similar ought to be done for the Prince, and if I might offer a suggestion, I would propose that he be called in future "His Royal Highbiness."

The *Home News* this week has a brief, but touching paragraph about a Mr. Smith who took, strange to say, a deep interest in gipsies, to such a degree that he married from among them. Unfortunately, Mr. Smith had a friend who also took a deep interest in gipsies, and to such an extent that he persuaded Mrs. Smith (the little gipsy) to elope with him; and then Mr. Smith got angry and went for a divorce. Very absurd isn't it? Mr. Smith after writing so many books might have known that what is bred in the bone usually comes out in the flesh. Besides, it was ungrateful, after his wife had paid him the compliment of sticking to the gipsy interest. It strikes me Mr. Smith will not be so handy at writing books about gipsies in future.

I wonder when we shall give up our present silly views regarding matrimony, and limit the engagement to 5 years? Really you know it would be a saving to the state I don't think we should require divorce courts, for husband and wife can usually worry along for 5 years, without breaking out into rebellion.

RESULTS.

Oh for the pen of Truthful George, who erst, at Scrampore,
His hair in screaming leaders o'er a sham famine tore,
Or for the pen of a Routledge, of equal screaming fame,
Whose "hell-and-pigskin" ravings won him a deathless name!

Oh for a Special's ready pen, in bunkum writing trained,
And making "copy" for the crowd wide-gaping, shallow brained;
Or for a Baboo's quill, with words of fury charged, and sound,
And high bombast, the like whereof is nowhere to be found!

Had we such pens, or one of them, how wouldn't we dilate
On H. R. H.'s visit, and at length expatiate
On all the admirable fruits that are thereout to spring!
But as it is, we grieve to say, we can do no such thing.

Our brain, else so magnificent, imagination lacks,
And chiefly we're impressed with what North Britishers call "face,"
So, while the more poetic scribe in visions wild exults,
We see of the Prince's visit the matter of fact results.

The excellent British Public which cared exceeding little For India, cares for India now no more by one job or tittle, 'Twas only because the Prince was here it thought of that place at all,
And now He's returned to the British Isles, why, India goes to the wall.

Then, as to the question of union," and—you know the sort

The Rajahs and Chiefs have been trotted out before "their future king,"
And speeches been fired from many a mouth, and salutes from many a gun;
But who really thinks that anything's changed when all is said and done!

No doubt each Native the warmest feelings of loyalty harbours,
And delighted Rajahs compare their medals with Tom the Barber's;*
And many sweet ladies who hated each other a little before,
Now that the Prince has come and gone, hate each other ten times more.

And Specials with reams of Bosh and Gush have filled the Post Office sacks,
And the chance to make hay while the Sun shone bright has been seized by official Quacks;
And the elegant Baboo dramatist, his loyalty to evince,
In one of his graceful productions has immortalised the Prince.

And a deal of money's been spent, that might have been put to a much better use,
And for this, as for famine waste, there's not the ghost of a good excuse;
And how bored the Prince must have been by the time when, *enroute* for his Western goal,
He wrote the G. G. the slovenly letter which winds up the whole.

* See *Bombay Gazette* for an account of the presentation of a medal to this eminent person.

## THE DILEMMA.

*(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for March.)*

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of April 6.)

THE opportunity soon came. That day when Yorke went up to town, the wind had set in from the east with a sharp frost; it was still colder when he returned to Hamwell in the evening; and next morning the look of the weather was more suggestive of skating than any other amusement. Miss Cathy, too, came down-stairs with a heavy cold—she always got a cold with these horrid east winds, she said—and was housebound for the day. Mrs. Peevor also was laid up, and did not appear at breakfast; and Miss Maria, as a matter of course, could not think of going out in such weather.

"I am so sorry for your disappointment," said Lucy to Yorke archly, as they stood at the window after breakfast watching the frosty landscape, while Mr. Peevor had gone out of the room on a summons from the bailiff; "what can we do to amuse you? I can't offer to drive you anywhere, because papa would not let the ponies go out this morning without being rough-shod. There is not a bit of danger, of course, but he would be miserable all the time I was away."

"Let us take a walk together," replied Yorke, "and see how the ice looks about bearing; that will be much pleasanter than driving such a day as this. I am sure you skate like a sylph, and I hope you have still got to show me the river, although I have been here all these days. A walk to-day will be delightful."

Lucy's eyes brightened at the idea, but there followed a look of hesitation as she turned them away.

Yorke understood the difficulty. "May not the children come with us, and do propriety?" he asked. "I am sure a walk won't do them any harm on such a day as this. The poor little things have hardly been outside the door since I came here. They can bring their hoops to keep themselves warm."

Lucy blushed and laughed, and ran off to the nursery; and soon returning in walking-dress with the children wrapped up in furs so that they could hardly move their limbs, the party started off, first going to the kennels to set Lucy's dog free, which seldom got such a chance of a run. In the avenue they were joined by Mr. Peevor, who said he would accompany them part of the way, although he seemed astonished at their mamma having allowed the children to go out on such a cold morning, and left word at the lodge that the carriage should be sent to meet them as soon as the horses were roughed. Mr. Peevor was in good spirits, for notwithstanding the sudden change of weather, the temperature of the house had been maintained at 60° ; and he remarked more than once that although the heating apparatus had cost a little, it was worth any amount of money to keep the house always at the same point of warmth. On reaching the top of the steep hill which led to the river, however, he left them. He did not mind going any distance down hill, he said, but the doctor had advised him to avoid walking uphill, so he would take his walk before luncheon on the level. So saying, he pursued his way along the highroad, shuffling along staff in hand, the collar of his greatcoat turned up, and an enormous comforter round his neck.

The others turned off towards the river. The children ran on in front after their hoops, which bounded along the hillside over the frost-bound road, and for the first time Yorke found himself alone with Lucy.

For a short space they walked on in silence. Although Lucy stepped briskly, with a light elastic tread and upright carriage, she took little short steps, which made the pace a mere lounge for her companion; and wearing a sealskin jacket trimmed with fur, she did not feel the cold. Yorke, misled by the warmth of the house, had provided himself with only a light overcoat; and on this his first introduction to an English winter, he shivered under the penetrating wind. Truly this was an untimely occasion for love-making, when his teeth were ready to chatter and his fingers were numb with cold.

Presently they met a peasant-woman coming slowly up the hill, carrying a bundle of sticks on her shoulder, and leading a child with one hand. Both were miserably clad; and the child's face and legs were blue with cold.

By comparison Yorke was warmly dressed; and on seeing what others had to suffer, he was ashamed of his own impatience of the discomfort which he felt.

"Poverty is harder to bear in this country than in India," he observed; "the cold must make an awful addition to the burden."

His companion looked up as if surprised at the remark; she had been excepting him to say something different. He went on—"The poverty in England is dreadful to witness; the tremendous wealth at the other end of the scale makes the contrast all the greater."

"The poor in this parish are all very well cared for, I believe," said Lucy. "I know papa gives away a great deal in coals and blankets every winter; and I believe all our neighbours subscribe too."

"Coals won't keep you warm if you have to crawl about on a day like this without any clothes on, like that poor child," retorted Yorke, feeling for the moment quite angry with his companion. Yet, after all, he thought, what else is to be expected? To be shut up in a hothouse all your life, every want supplied, guarded from every discomfort, never to do anything useful from one year's end to the other, to see the table spread over so many times a-day with ten times as much food as can be eaten, every want ministered to by a pack of lazy servants, themselves as pampered as their masters—what can be expected from a thoroughly immoral life of this sort but indifference to the needs of others? Yorke, however, forgot that the senses of others might be dulled by familiarity with the social aspect of England, which struck him so forcibly on seeing it for the first time?

"Are there no poor in India?" asked Lucy, with some hesitation, disconcerted at the sudden change in his manner.

"Plenty," he replied "including the poor British soldier. We have enough to eat and drink," he added, "and can manage to find ourselves in such light clothing as is needed in that climate; but it is a rough sort of life compared with what some of the good people at home are accustomed to, with their comforts and coddling and luxury."

"I should think a rough life must be very pleasant," said Lucy after a pause.

"How can you tell what you think, when you have never tried it, accustomed as you are to have every want supplied, and everything done for you? You would always rather ring the bell for the servant to poke the fire, than do it yourself, I'll be bound. And I don't suppose you can remember having ever in your lifetime done your own hair."

"Oh yes, I can," said Lucy, laughing and blushing; "I can do my own hair well enough when I like; but what is the good, if your maid is there to do it for you? But you don't understand what I mean. It is so tiresome having everything done for one, and being of no use to others. Even the children never want to be looked after by us elder ones. You gentlemen go about, and hunt and shoot and travel, just when you please, and can afford to make fun of us girls who stay at home and do nothing."

"No, no, I am not making fun at all. There is nothing for us men to assume superiority about, because we amuse ourselves in our own way, while you stay at home and amuse yourselves in yours."

"Amuse ourselves! what amusements have we? You little know how dull we always find it. I don't mean always; of course it is different when you—when we have visitors staying in the house. But you don't know how dull it is when we are alone. One gets up in the morning, really not knowing how the day is to be got through. One can't be always working or reading, you know."

"Then you do read sometimes?"

"You are very sarcastic; because we don't take up books when we have company, we may read a little at other times, I suppose? I don't pretend to be very fond of books, and I hate dry ones, and I daresay you have found out how ignorant I am; but one gets so tired of being of no use to anybody. I often think I should like to be a governess or a needlewoman, or something of that sort, and earn my living."

"So luxury has its pains as well as its pleasures," said Yorke, delighted at this confession, yet still keeping Lucy on the defensive. "Charity begins at home; why not teach your little sisters?"

"Papa would not let me, even if I knew enough to do so. He means to have a French governess for them, and a German one too, as soon as Minnie is eight. He talks of adding schoolrooms to the house after Christmas. We never can do anything for the children except play with them. When they were ill last year, papa got down a couple of nurses from town, one for the day and one for the night, and we were not allowed to go near them for fear of infection, although I believe there was no danger really."

"I am afraid your papa would hardly agree to the governess plan for yourself, laudable though it be. How would you like a life of adventure and travel?"

"Ah, travelling would be delightful. We have often wanted papa to take us for a foreign tour, but I don't think he would like it, and then Mrs. Peevor is so delicate."

"But it is not necessary to travel with one's papa always. You might join a party of friends, for example."

"Then—after a pause—" Is Mr Hanckes much of a traveller?"

"How can you be so absurd?" replied Lucy, laughing and blushing, as she turned her head away from her companion's searching gaze. "No, Mr Hanckes would not leave London and his beloved counting-house for the world. But I should think a life of foreign adventure would be much pleasanter than living in England. England is so stupid and dull—don't you think so?"

"I can't say that I have found it so—especially of late; but still, life in India may have its charms too—don't you think so?"

"Yes, indeed," said Lucy, eagerly, and then looking up and meeting his eyes fixed on her, she saw the trap which had been laid, and she added in some confusion, "or any other country too."

"Italy, for example?"

"Oh yes, I should think it would be delightful to travel in Italy; I do long to see Rome." Little Lucy was trembling with excitement and nervousness combined, and hardly knew what she was saying.

Here a shabby idea possessed Yorke. He saw his power over the poor girl, but still played with her feelings. So he went on: "Was your last visitor from Italy, or going there?"

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I suppose you have had visitors staying in the house before now, and that then perhaps some other country had the preference over the land of my adoption."

"How can you be so cruel!" she replied, turning her face away indignantly, and then, after a moment's struggle between distress and pride, bursting into tears, stopping short as she did so to cover her face.

"Miss Peevor, my dearest, my darling Lucy!" cried Yorke, also stopping, and then, after a moment's hesitation, encircling her waist with one arm, while with the other he sought to detach her hands, and make her look up at him. "Lucy, my love, don't cry. I have behaved like a brute to you, but you will show your forgiveness by looking up at me with your sweet eyes."

Lucy did as she was bid, thereby no doubt deserving the reprobation of every right-thinking young lady; she looked up, smiling through her tears, and Yorke, strengthening the embrace of his engaged arm, and holding her two little struggling hands in one of his, imprinted a kiss on her pretty little mouth. He no longer thought about the cold.

Just then they were interrupted. The children, unnoticed by them, had run back to where they were standing, and were looking up in consternation.

"Why are you crying, Lucy?" said Minnie, almost ready to cry herself from sympathy.

"Oocie trying 'cause it so told," said Lottie by way of explanation, catching hold of her elder sister's dress with her disengaged hand, while holding her little hoop with the other.

"Yes, dear," said Lucy, stooping down to kiss her little sister, by way of hiding her confusion, "it is very cold, isn't it? let us take a run together;" and holding Lottie by the hand she pressed forward by way of hiding her confusion; while Yorke, giving a hand to little Minnie and pushing on to keep his place beside her, could see that her face was also looked downwards with averted glance, expressed mingled confusion and happiness.

A few steps made in silence brought them to the foot of the hill, and with a abrupt turn in the road the river came suddenly open to view, running at their feet. The road here branched right and left to Shoalbrook and Castleroyal. No longer the clear placid stream which, shaded by leafy banks, yielded a constant summer delight to denizen of town and country for miles around; yet still the leafless bushes and trees glowing rich red under the winter sun, sparkling with frost, spiracles, and set off by the deep blue background tints, formed a scene full of beauty of its own kind. On their right, a short distance down the stream, separated from the bank by the towing-path and a little garden, was a wayside inn. A place no doubt, of much resort in summer; but now the arbour in front was bare and naked; the little tables and forms on each side of the garden-path were tenantless; and except thin wreaths of smoke rose from the chimney into the still air, the house itself looked to be empty.

On the left the road to Castleroyal receded somewhat from the river, the space between the two being occupied as garden-grounds, the houses standing in which, secluded in summer, would now be distinguished through the leafless branches, some small, some large, till the view was bounded by a bend in the river, just where the spire of a country church appeared amidst a grove of venerable elms.

The children began throwing bits of stick into the water watching them float down the stream.

"That is our boat-house," said Lucy at last, by way of breaking the awkward silence, "on the other side. Papa had it put there to be out of the way of the towing-path." "It looks a big place to keep a boat in," replied her companion, glad for the moment to pursue indifferent subjects. Must he tell Lucy at once what a mere remnant of a heart he had to offer her? Somehow the fraction seemed just then a good deal larger than he had been accustomed to seeing it for the first time?

"There are several boats kept there," she rejoined? "the big boat, and the little boat, and Fred's wherry, and Cathy's and my canoes—it is such fun canoing, but we are never allowed to use them unless when Fred is here; and then there is the sailing boat, and the steam-barge."

"A steam-barge? What is that used for?"

"Papa thought it would be very nice to have a steamer for picnic parties, and it was great fun at first steaming up river so fast against stream; but one soon got tired of sitting in it doing nothing, and I don't think we had it out once all last summer. Papa keeps a man to look after the engine, and lends it to any one who wants it." Lucy rattled on in this way, trying to recover her composure, which was in danger of giving way whenever, glancing up, she caught Yorke's face looking at her with an expression she had never seen it wear before. There was no guile in little Lucy's heart, nor any cause for suspicion in her lover's. Her father, no doubt, wanted her to find a mate of some sort, and the pecuniary means had been needed in this case. Surrounded by almost boundless wealth, these girls had yet led a thoroughly secluded life; this hero, who had appeared like a star among the humdrum people who made up her father's visiting acquaintance, seemed to be a real gentleman, and Fred, whom she had never known. The noble creature had won her simple little heart at first sight; and now the hopes she had hardly dared form were realised. He had called her his dearest Lucy, and kissed her, and was now looking down fondly on her face. Yorke's pecuniary means had been needed in this case. Surrounded by almost boundless wealth, these girls had yet led a thoroughly secluded life; this hero, who had appeared like a star among the humdrum people who made up her father's visiting acquaintance, seemed to be a real gentleman, and Fred, whom she had never known. The noble creature had won her simple little heart at first sight; and now the hopes she had hardly dared form were realised. He had called her his dearest Lucy, and kissed her, and was now looking down fondly on her face. This hero, who had been needed in this case. Surrounded by almost boundless wealth, these girls had yet led a thoroughly secluded life; this hero, who had appeared like a star among the humdrum people who made up her father's visiting acquaintance, seemed to be a real gentleman, and Fred, whom she had never known. The noble creature had won her simple little heart at first sight; and now the hopes she had hardly dared form were realised. He had called her his dearest Lucy, and kissed her, and was now looking down fondly on her face.

"No one stays in them during the winter," said Lucy "they all belong to London people, who merely come down for the summer months."

"That one seems to be inhabited," observed Yorke; "look at the smoke issuing from the chimney." He pointed to the house nearest to them, standing in a little garden in the angle where the road left the river—a small, rather dilapidated cottage of wood. In the summer, and when covered with leafy creepers to hide the state of disrepair, it might have been attractive in this picturesque situation, but now it looked shabby and forlorn.

"That little cottage has been taken only lately, replied Lucy, "by an invalid lady."

"It does not seem a very good situation for an invalid; do you know her?"

"Papa and Mrs Peevor have called on her,—we always call on everybody, you know, as soon as they come to this neighbourhood," she said with a little jerk of the chin and pout of the lip, which Yorke thought very piquant, "although everybody does not always return our calls. But they did not see her. I daresay it would be too far for her to walk to The Beeches in return; but I am sure papa would send a carriage for her in a minute if he knew how to offer it without giving offence."

"Is the lady a widow?"

"No; I believe her husband is abroad somewhere, but we really know very little about her. She is a Mrs Wood. These must be her children, I think;" and as Lucy spoke, a maid with two children, coming along the Coldbrook road past the inn while they had been looking up the river, was almost close to them. She was a common looking girl, who might be a maid of all work. The children, although evidently of gentle-folk, were poorly and not very warmly clad. One, a little girl who might be between four and five years old, the maid led by the hand, the younger she carried in her arms.

As the little party passed by where Yorke and Lucy were standing, the child on foot turned to look at Minnie and Lottie, the servant meanwhile dragging her along.

Yorke stepped up to them, and the girl stopped and made a rough curtsey.

"You seem cold, my little maid," said York to the child, taking her face kindly between his hands, "you must get indoors by the fire, and then you will soon be warm again."

The child looked up at him inquiringly, without replying, and then turned towards Minnie and Lottie, who had come up and were standing by. She had an owl face, and large, dark, melancholy eyes, and only wanted colour to be very pretty.

She looked as if admiringly at the rich fur-trimmed jackets and gay worsted gaiters which Minnie and Lottie wore, in marked contrast to her own shabby clothes. There seemed no envy in her gaze, although perchance some vague perception may have aroused the child's mind that these fine clothes symbolised the difference in the lot of the happy wearers from that which had been cast for herself.

Minnie and Lottie, their hoops in one hand, and holding the skirts of their elder sister's dress with the other, stood looking at the little stranger with the sort of reserve that children are wont to evince towards other children at first sight.

Yorke, too, looked silently at the little pale sad face, which seemed to him to call up memories of some bygone scene, when and how he could not tell; perchance some dim-remembered dream.

Then the younger child in the nurse's arms began to whimper, and turning its face away as if frightened, hid it in the girl's shoulder; and the latter, with another awkward curtsey, stepped out towards the cottage, dragging the elder child after her.

"Poor little things!" said Lucy, as they passed on, "they must feel the cold terribly. Don't you wish you had brought some sugar-plums, Lottie, to give to that poor little girl?"

"Me told too," said Lottie "and me so tired—won't you tarry me, 'Oocie?" And, indeed, these little hothouse plants were already feeling the reaction from their unwonted exercise; and Lucy observing that her papa would scold them for having come so far, the party set out homewards, Yorke carrying Lottie on his shoulder, while Lucy led the other little one by the hand.

This arrangement was not favourable for pursuing the conversation into the interesting course it had taken before; and it was still hovering about the commonplace when the rumble of carriage-wheels was heard, and the landau drove up. Mrs. Peevor was inside, having come down-stairs in time to take her usual drive, and the whole party were taken up and the horses turned towards home. And wrapped up in rugs, and sitting on Yorke's knee, with genial warmth diffused through the carriage by an ample hot-water cistern (a special arrangement designed by Johnson the engineer), little Lottie soon forgot her troubles.

"You must have been cold indeed, my darlings," said their mamma, as they drew near home; "it is really not weather for children to be walking about in."

"Lucy was very cold too," said Minnie. "Lucy was crying with cold."

"Oocie was trying with told," interrupted Lottie, "and so Turnel 'Orke tissed her——"

"Look at the pretty white frost on the trees, Lottie, dear," said Yorke, bumping his little charge up and down on his knee so that speech failed the child for further revelations. Her mamma, however, did not appear to notice the remark, nor Lucy's confusion; and the house being reached, the latter at once ran up-stairs to her room.

Yorke inquired of the servant who opened the door where Mr. Peevor could be found. The die was cast; and Lucy's last glance as she hurried away, half frightened, yet radiant with joy, filled him with elation.

Mr. Peevor had not yet returned from his walk. But the man had in his hand a telegram just arrived for Yorke.

It was from his London agents. A Mrs. Polwheedle had just called to inquire his address, and wished most particularly to see him on very urgent business. She was staying at the —— Hotel.

Very urgent business! Here was an interruption indeed. Yorke cursed his watch. There was just time, by taking the carriage still at the door, to catch a train at the Hamwell station. If he waited for Mr. Peevor's return, and missed that, he must wait three hours for another, and would not be able to get back till quite late; so his resolution was taken at once, and declining Mrs. Peevor's proposal for luncheon first, and promising to be back for dinner, if possible, he jumped into the carriage and drove off. Go he must under the circumstances, and the sooner he got away the sooner he should get back. Mrs. Polwheedle! He had almost forgotten her existence; but he remembered now having heard that she had left India. But what could she want with him? Perhaps she might want to see him for mere curiosity, or because she found herself bewildered on first coming home. Even if she were in trouble it would hardly be necessary to stay over the day in town. And his thoughts going back to the event of the morning, the recollection of the walk on the hill soon drove out from them Mrs. Polwheedle and her message, as he realised the fact that the irrevocable step was taken which must lead to a new path in life. For more had passed on that occasion than has here been told; the exchange of looks and glances, and all the sweet telegraphy of love which cannot be set down in words. And he divined, and truly, that not only had Lucy given him her heart, but that the gift had now been given for the first time. His part must now be to acquire the lover's enthusiasm in return, and indeed he found himself making rapid progress in that direction. If he could not get back by dinner time, he would at any rate return soon afterwards, in time to speak to Mr. Peevor that very night, and, seeing Lucy once again, to reassure himself of her feelings towards him.

In pleasant musings of this kind the short journey was soon accomplished, when, as he got out of the carriage at the terminus, he saw his old friend Maxwell stepping from another compartment higher up the platform.

Pressing forward through the crowd, he overtook him just as he was hailing a cab. Again there was the same mixture of reserve and confusion with cordiality which had marked Maxwell's manner at the last meeting. He had been down near Castleroyal, he said, to visit an old friend who was a great invalid. He must hurry away now, having an urgent appointment; would not Yorke come and dine with him at the Asiatic Club that evening?—no, not that evening, he was engaged, but the following—and have a talk over old times; and Yorke accepting the invitation, the other, again pleading hurry, drove off.

Then, as Yorke stood watching the receding cab, while mingled feelings of annoyance and surprise at this strange reception came uppermost, the truth suddenly flashed upon him. Maxwell's visits, the confusion at meeting him,—it was all plain now. The child whose face had moved him so strongly at the time was Olivia's child, and Olivia herself was the sick lady. The very name, too, assumed by the lady whose husband was abroad, ought to have furnished the clue. How dull of him not to have understood this sooner! It was Olivia who lived in the poor cottage by the river; Olivia deserted by her husband, living there alone with her children, ill and in want. And he had been all this time in England, and had even past her door, and had brought her no succour! And as her old lover stood on the spot where he had parted from Maxwell, musing, amid the bustle of the busy station, over what had just happened, while each moment the feeling of certainty that he had guessed right grew stronger, all thought of present aims and hopes, and even of the cause for his journey, passed away, while his memory wandered back to old times, treading again once more the familiar scenes which it had so often trod before.

A train was on the point of starting for Castleroyal, and there was just time to get a ticket for Shoalbrook and take his place in it. He had no definite idea what he would do, but at least he would go down and look again at the poor cottage by the river, and perhaps gain access to Olivia, with offers of service; at any rate the journey was necessary, if only to get rid of the restless eagerness that now possessed him.

He left the train at Shoalbrook, and by way at once of warming himself and calming down the excitement under which he laboured—not lessened by the reflection which overtook him on the journey that he had deserted Mrs. Polwheedle in her call for succour—he set out to walk the three miles or more up the river-bank which would bring him to the point he had visited in the morning. The weather by this time had changed with the true fickleness of an English climate—a dull afternoon had succeeded to the bright morning; the thaw which had set in had restored the surface of the ground to its ordinary winter state; the rising wind drove the mist in his face as he trudged along the misty path; and the short winter's day was coming to an end as he reached the spot where he had met Olivia's children. Changed was the scene now, and dull and dear the river which would look so bright and cheerful at the same hour on a summer's day. At his feet ran the river, swollen and rapid, the banks silent and deserted, and the only signs of life the light in the windows of the wayside inn which he had just passed. The cottage, from where he stood, was dark and silent, and seemed as if deserted. Irresolute he walked a little way past it, up the river-bank, asking himself what he should do next. Suppose that Olivia, if still there, was too ill to see him? In any case, might not the shock of meeting him in this way do her harm? Or suppose that under the burden of her misfortunes she had come to regard him as an enemy, as no doubt her husband did, what good would come of his presenting himself thus unexpectedly? She might refuse to see him. And before the stern facts of the situation the indefinite hope of a meeting which had brought him down from London melted away. He would have done better to wait and see Maxwell first, and learn how matters stood. Mrs. Polwheedle's message, too, was probably connected with Olivia. He should at any rate have waited to see her. Yet how wait when Olivia was in want and trouble? And all this time he had been spending his money an amusement, living a life of luxury and pleasure. And thus reproaching himself there came a vision of The Beeches with all its profusion and waste, and for the moment it and its inmates seemed objects for contempt and almost aversion, while his heart was filled with deepest pity for his old love, the glorious creature he had once been radiant with youth and beauty, now living in this squalor, prematurely aged no doubt by care and sickness, the mother of these poor half-clothed children.

Turning in his irresolution, and walking back again past the cottage, still dark and silent, in the direction of the inn, he met a person, the first he had seen, coming towards him, evidently a resident in the neighbourhood from his leisurely pace; and under a sudden impulse Yorke turned towards him to inquire whether the occupants of the cottage had left it. But as he did so, the stranger, who wore a broad-brimmed hat and large cloak, turned away suddenly, declining his proposal so pointedly that Yorke desisted from his purpose, noticing, as the stranger hurried off to avoid him, that, although walking quick